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THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD AT
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
DECEMBER 28-30, 1937

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-
LEGiate ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
DECEMBER 28-30, 1937

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1938

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Seventh District, Professor C. L. Eckel, University of Colorado.
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Professor E. L. Larson, University of Arizona.
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Professor T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago.
Professor S. C. Palmer, Swarthmore College.

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Dr. F. H. Ewerhardt Director R. A. Fetzer Professor L. W. St. John
Professor H. C. Willett

* Elected by the Council.

RULES COMMITTEES FOR 1938

For football, basketball, and track the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 before the name of a member of the committee indicate that he is to serve one, two, three, or four years, beginning this year.

Association Football

Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania, Chairman; Thomas J. Dent, Dartmouth College; Robert Dunn, Swarthmore College; H. T. Brown, Jr., Haverford College.

Advisory Committee: H. W. Clark, Lafayette College; A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; N. M. Fleming, Penn. State College; N. A. Kellogg, Lehigh University; B. N. Dell, Princeton University.

Baseball

Edgar Fauver, Wesleyan University, Chairman; L. C. Boles, Wooster College; W. J. Disch, University of Texas; Dorsett Graves, University of Washington.

Advisory Committee: H. J. Stegeman, University of Georgia; R. L. Fisher, University of Michigan; Samuel Barry, University of Southern California.

Basketball

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Fencing

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ity; Joseph Levis, Mass. Institute of Technology; Harold Van Buskirk, University of Pennsylvania.

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Lacrosse

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Arizona State Teachers College (Flagstaff)	Texas Technological College
Arizona State Teachers College (Tempe)	Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy
New Mexico A. & M. College	University of Arizona
	University of New Mexico

Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia	Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg
Fort Hays Kansas State College	Municipal University of Wichita
	Southwestern College

Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Bluefield State Teachers College	St. Augustine's College
Hampton Institute	St. Paul Normal and Industrial School
Howard University	Shaw University
Lincoln University	Johnson C. Smith University
Morgan College	Virginia State College
North Carolina A. & T. College	Virginia Union University
North Carolina State College	

Kansas College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bethany College	Ottawa University
College of Emporia	McPherson College
Baker University	Kansas Wesleyan University

Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bucknell University	Muhlenberg College
Columbia University	New York University
University of Delaware	University of Pennsylvania
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Franklin and Marshall College	Princeton University
Gettysburg College	Rutgers University
Haverford College	Stevens Institute
Johns Hopkins University	Susquehanna University
Juniata College	Ursinus College
Lebanon Valley College	Washington College
Lehigh University	

Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Beloit College	Knox College
Carleton College	Lawrence College
Coe College	Monmouth College
Cornell College	Ripon College

Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Iowa State College	University of Missouri
Kansas State Agricultural College	University of Nebraska
University of Kansas	University of Oklahoma

Missouri Valley Conference, comprising:

Creighton University	Tulsa University
Drake University	Washburn College
Grinnell College	Washington University
Oklahoma A. & M. College	St. Louis University

Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College	University of Oregon
Stanford University	University of Southern California
State College of Washington	University of Washington
State University of Montana	University of California, at Los Angeles
University of California	
University of Idaho	

Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:

Colorado School of Mines	Western State Teachers College
Colorado College	Montana State College
Colorado State College	

Southern Conference, comprising:

Clemson College	University of South Carolina
Duke University	University of Virginia
University of Maryland	Virginia Military Institute
North Carolina State College	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
University of North Carolina	Washington and Lee University

Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Morehouse College	Florida A. & M. College
Morris Brown College	Knoxville College
Alabama State Teachers College	Fisk University
Talladega College	Le Moyne College
Tuskegee Institute	S. Carolina A. & M. College
Lane College	Xavier University
Clark University	

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Alabama Polytechnic Institute	University of Mississippi
University of Florida	University of the South
Georgia School of Technology	University of Tennessee
University of Georgia	Tulane University
University of Kentucky	Vanderbilt University
Louisiana State University	

Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

California Institute of Technology	San Diego State Teachers College
Occidental College	University of Redlands
Pomona College	Whittier College
La Verne College	Santa Barbara State Teachers College

Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baylor University	Texas University
Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	Texas Christian University
A. & M. College of Texas	

Southwestern Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bishop College	Langston University
Wiley College	Southern University
Texas College	Prairie View State Normal College
Samuel Houston College	

Virginia Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

College of William and Mary	Roanoke College
Emory and Henry College	University of Richmond

Western Conference, comprising:

University of Chicago	University of Minnesota
University of Illinois	Northwestern University
University of Indiana	Ohio State University
University of Iowa	Purdue University
University of Michigan	University of Wisconsin

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.
Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.
Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.

LIST OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS AT THE THIRTY-SECOND CONVENTION

(Not all of those in attendance registered with the Secretary, therefore this list is undoubtedly incomplete.)

I. MEMBER INSTITUTIONS:

Boston College: J. P. Curley.
Boston University: J. M. Harmon.
Bowdoin College: M. E. Morrell.
Carnegie Institute: Clarence Overend, William Kern.
Colorado College: President Thurston Davies.
Columbia University: E. S. Elliott.
Cornell University: H. S. Godshall, Jr.
Dartmouth College: R. J. Delahanty.
Denison University: W. J. Livingston.
DePauw University: R. R. Neal.
Drake University: F. P. Johnson.
Drexel Institute: W. J. Stevens.
Duke University: W. H. Wannamaker.
Fordham College: J. W. Tynan, J. F. Coffey.
Furman University: C. N. Wyatt.
Georgetown University: H. G. Murphy.
Gettysburg College: C. E. Bilheimer.
Indiana University: Z. G. Clevenger, E. C. Hayes.
Kansas State College: H. H. King, M. F. Ahearn, W. H. Haylett.
Louisiana State University: President J. M. Smith, J. F. Broussard.
Lehigh University: W. R. Okeson.
Miami University: G. L. Rider.
Michigan State College: R. C. Houston, R. H. Young, Charles Bochman,
Lyman Frimodig.
Middlebury College: A. M. Brown.
Miss. State College: President G. D. Humphrey, P. B. Parker, C. R.
Noble.
New York University: P. O. Badger, A. B. Nixon.
Northwestern University: O. F. Long, K. L. Wilson.
Oberlin College: C. W. Savage, J. H. Nichols.
Ohio State University: T. E. French, L. W. St. John, F. A. Schmidt,
E. R. Godfrey, J. L. Renick.
Ohio Wesleyan University: G. E. Gauthier.
Okl. A. & M. College: John McDaniel, Ted Cox.
Penn. State College: C. P. Schott, N. M. Fleming.
Purdue University: R. C. Woodworth.
Rice Institute: H. A. Scott.
Rutgers University: G. E. Little.
St. Louis University: C. E. Muellerleile.
Southern Methodist University: J. S. McIntosh.
Stanford University: W. B. Owens.
State College of Washington: J. F. Bohler, E. V. Foster.
Swarthmore College: President Frank Aydelotte, S. C. Palmer, Mark
MacIntosh.
Trinity College: Ray Oosting, W. S. Langford.
Tulane University: W. C. Smith.
Tulsa University: J. B. Miller.

U. S. Coast Guard Academy: Lieut. J. S. Merriman, Jr.
U. S. Military Academy: Lt. Col. J. L. Devers, Lt. Col. C. L. Fenton.
U. S. Naval Academy: Capt. E. W. McKee, Commander A. C. McFall.
University of Arizona: E. L. Larson.
University of California: I. F. Toomey.
University of Chicago: T. N. Metcalf.
University of Cincinnati: W. K. Streit.
University of Denver: L. H. Mahony.
University of Detroit: Gus Dorais.
University of Florida: President J. J. Tigert.
University of Idaho: Ted Bank, G. E. Horton.
University of Iowa: E. G. Schroeder.
University of Maine: T. S. Curtis.
University of Maryland: G. Eppley.
University of Minnesota: Frank McCormick.
University of Mississippi: T. A. Bickerstaff, J. K. Hamm.
University of Missouri: S. B. Shirky.
University of New Hampshire: W. H. Cowell.
University of N. Carolina: R. A. Fetzer, O. K. Cornwell, G. E. Shepard.
University of Pennsylvania: E. L. Mercer, F. W. Luehring.
University of Pittsburgh: James Hagan, Carl Olson.
University of Rochester: Edwin Fauver.
University of the South: G. M. Clark, H. E. Clark.
University of S. California: H. C. Willett, W. O. Hunter.
University of Tennessee: N. W. Dougherty.
University of Texas: D. X. Bible.
University of Utah: H. L. Marshall.
University of Washington: C. C. May, C. V. Kilgore.
Washburn College: E. W. Holm.
Washington University: F. H. Ewerhardt, A. E. Eilers, J. Cunzelman.
Wayne University: D. L. Holmes.
Wesleyan University: F. W. Nicolson, Edgar Fauver, H. S. Wood, J. F.
Martin, J. L. Blott.
Western State Teachers College: J. A. Hyames.
Wooster College: L. C. Boles.
Xavier University: R. H. Metcalfe.

II. ALLIED MEMBERS:

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: E. L. Larson.
Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association: J. L. Whitehead.
Kansas College Athletic Conference: J. H. Fries.
Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference: L. E. Means.
Missouri Valley Conference: F. H. Ewerhardt.
Rocky Mt. Faculty Athletic Conference: President T. J. Davies.
Western Intercollegiate Conference: O. F. Long.

III. NON-MEMBERS:

Birmingham Southern College: N. M. Yeilding.
College of the Pacific: A. A. Stagg.
George Washington University: Max Farrington.
Louisiana State Normal College: C. C. Stroud.
Maryville College: L. S. Honaker.
North Carolina State College: J. L. Von Glahn.
Tuskegee Institute: William O'Shields.
University of Chattanooga: J. W. Edwards.
Western State Teachers College (Ill.): Ray Hanson.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION

NEW ORLEANS, LA., DECEMBER 28-30, 1937

1937 COUNCIL MEETING

The Council dined at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on Tuesday evening, December 28, and continued in session until 11 p. m. Those present were: President Griffith and Secretary Nicolson; the vice-presidents of five districts.—P. O. Badger (2nd), N. W. Dougherty (3rd), H. H. King (5th), H. L. Marshall (7th), and H. C. Willett (8th); the following chairmen of rules committees: Edgar Fauver (baseball), L. W. St. John (basketball), W. R. Okeson (football), and K. L. Wilson (track); T. M. French, chairman of the committee to nominate rules committees, and W. C. Smith, chairman of the committee to nominate officers; members at large of the Council: C. E. Bilheimer, T. J. Davies, R. A. Fetzer, T. N. Metcalf, and S. C. Palmer; in addition to certain of the above-named, the following representatives of conferences: E. L. Larson (Border), L. E. Means (Mid-West), F. H. Ewerhardt (Missouri Valley), J. H. Nichols (Ohio), and O. F. Long (Western); also the following individuals, prominent in the work of the Association: E. LeRoy Mercer, G. L. Rider, A. E. Eilers, Frank McCormick, W. B. Owens, F. H. Yost, Z. G. Clevenger, I. F. Toomey, W. O. Hunter, and F. W. Luehring. The Council was happy to have as its guests Director T. P. Heard, of Louisiana State University, Leslie Mann, organizer of the U. S. Amateur Baseball Congress, Amos Alonzo Stagg, member of our first football rules committee, and President J. J. Tigert, of the University of Florida.

The Council discussed a number of matters concerning the Association, and especially the coming Convention. The following actions were taken:

(1) A committee consisting of Messrs. Eilers, Edgar Fauver, and Metcalf was appointed to draft a resolution expressing the appreciation of the Association of the services of F. W. Luehring to N. C. A. A. swimming activities. The resolution was presented at the business meeting of Thursday afternoon and will be found there recorded. A proposal of the Swimming Rules Committee that a perpetual trophy be provided for the team championship in future N. C. A. A. meets was referred to the Executive Committee.

(2) The resignation of Dr. J. E. Raycroft as chairman of the Committee on Publications was accepted with regret, and Professor P. O. Badger was appointed his successor. It was voted to ask Dr. Raycroft to continue to serve as president of the N. C. A. A. Life Saving Society.

(3) The Council went on record as concurring with a resolution of the Track Coaches Association condemning the practice of certain cigarette manufacturers in exploiting college track athletes in advertisements of their products.

(4) Voted to authorize the Gymnastic Rules Committee to arrange for a national intercollegiate gymnastic meet, provided they can secure enough support from the colleges to guarantee its success.

(5) Voted to refer to the Executive Committee recommendations made by Dr. Edgar Fauver, chairman of the committee on baseball, that the N. C. A. A. apply for membership in the U. S. Amateur Baseball Federation, and approve a proposed national baseball week to raise funds and stimulate interest in the game. These recommendations will be found in full among the reports of rules committees.

(6) Mr. Frank McCormick was continued as chairman of the committee to raise funds from the colleges for the next Olympics, and was empowered to select his assistants on the committee.

(7) The dates and places of the following N. C. A. A. meets for 1938 were determined:

Swimming—March 25-26, Rutgers University.

Wrestling—March 25-26, Penn. State College.

Cross Country—November 22, Michigan State College.

This will be the first time the N. C. A. A. has conducted a cross country meet. The arrangements will be in charge of the Committee on Track, K. L. Wilson, Northwestern University, chairman.

After the Convention the Committee on Boxing voted to hold their annual meet at the University of Virginia, March 31, April 1-2.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

Two Round Table Conferences were held on Wednesday, December 29, on the subject: "The Responsibility of the College and University for the Conduct, Including Financial Aid and Control, of Intercollegiate Sports." The conference in the morning, intended primarily for the smaller colleges, was led by Professor C. E. Bilheimer, of Gettysburg College; the afternoon conference, for the larger institutions, was conducted by Pro-

fessor N. W. Dougherty, of the University of Tennessee. A stenographic report of these discussions will be issued along with the Proceedings.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

The general session, open to the public, was held on Thursday morning, December 30, and was well attended. After the usual presidential address, the audience listened with pleasure to speeches by President Tigert, of the University of Florida, President Aydelotte, of Swarthmore College, and W. Branch Rickey, Vice-president of the St. Louis National Baseball Club. These addresses may be found in later pages of these Proceedings.

BUSINESS SESSION

At the annual business meeting of the Association, open only to delegates of member colleges, and beginning at 2:00 o'clock p. m., the following business was transacted.

(1) The Secretary reported on the Council meeting held on Tuesday evening. A recommendation of the Council was adopted, electing to membership: Southwestern State Teachers College, The Citadel, Iowa State Teachers College, Wayne University, Montana State College, Central State Teachers College, Colorado College, Fresno State College, Northeastern University, Kenyon College, Beloit College, Davidson College, and Xavier University.

(2) The Treasurer presented his report, showing a balance on hand of \$6,844.80. The auditor, Professor Badger, reported that the account was correct, and the report was accepted and adopted.

(3) Mr. Eilers, for his committee, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, that the National Collegiate Athletic Association express its sincere appreciation of the splendid and efficient services performed by Fred W. Luehring, who has served the Association as a member of the Swimming Rules Committee for a quarter of a century. Within that period he has served fifteen years as chairman of the committee, six years as editor of the Intercollegiate Swimming Guide, and the past year as a member of the Advisory Committee, thus contributing much to the success of intercollegiate swimming.

(4) President Griffith reported on our relations with the A. A. U., and in particular on the recent meeting of the American Olympic Association in Washington, at which an amendment to

their constitution was adopted placing the colleges in a more favorable position in the conduct of the Olympic Games.

(5) Professor Badger presented his report of a meeting of the committee of the N. C. A. A. with one from the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association, as a result of which an agreement was drawn up giving the management of the annual intercollegiate tennis championship meet to the N. C. A. A., provided that in the next three years, during which our committee will work in co-operation with a committee of the U. S. L. T. A., the results prove satisfactory. The report was accepted and adopted, and, if ratified by the U. S. L. T. A. at their meeting within a few weeks, will go into effect in 1938. The report appears in full in these Proceedings. The president will appoint our committee, after receiving suggestions from the eight vice-presidents.

(6) The Executive Committee were authorized to appoint a committee to confer with a committee from the National, the American, and the Minor Professional Baseball Leagues, on the subject of contracts entered into by these leagues with college undergraduates pledging them to serve with these leagues after graduation, and limiting them in various ways for the remainder of the college course. [Messrs. St. John, Badger, and McCormick were appointed later.]

(7) Professor St. John presented a report of progress in the matter of an annual intercollegiate golf tournament to be conducted by the N. C. A. A. if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the U. S. Golf Association. Other members of Mr. St. John's committee are Messrs. Asa Bushnell, of Princeton University, and Theodore Payseur, of Northwestern University.

(8) The president was authorized, in consultation with the N. C. A. A. committee on the Federal Admissions Tax, to appoint if necessary a special committee to go to Washington and represent the universities and colleges in case the question of amending the present Federal Admissions Tax comes before Congress.

(9) Mr. Bilheimer, of Gettysburg College, reported a resolution from representatives of 83 institutions belonging to the N. C. A. A. and having each an enrollment of 1000 students or less, requesting the Association to appoint a permanent committee of five representatives of these institutions to integrate and make more definite points of view on athletic and institutional policies for this group, to the end that their distinctive institutional problems may receive more constant and effective discussion and attention. An appropriation of not more than \$300 was voted to the committee, which will consist of Mr. Bilheimer and four others to be chosen by him.

(10) A vote of thanks to the St. Charles Hotel, Louisiana State and Tulane Universities, and Dr. Wilbur Smith of Tulane, for their arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates was unanimously adopted.

(11) It was voted to meet in Chicago next year.

(12) Dr. Wilbur Smith, for the nominating committee, presented a slate of officers for the ensuing year, which was unanimously adopted, and will be found on page 2 of the Proceedings.

1938 COUNCIL MEETING

The vice-presidents met after the Convention and elected the following members at large of the Council: C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College, W. D. Funkhouser, University of Kentucky, H. H. King, Kansas State College, E. L. Larson, University of Arizona, C. C. May, University of Washington, T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago, and S. C. Palmer, Swarthmore College. Also the following Executive Committee, in addition to the president and the secretary: P. O. Badger, New York University, W. J. Bingham, Harvard University, T. J. Davies, Colorado College, F. H. Ewerhardt, Washington University (St. Louis), R. A. Fetzer, University of North Carolina, L. W. St. John, Ohio State University, and H. C. Willett, University of Southern California.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

MALCOLM FARMER, YALE UNIVERSITY

A great many of the colleges have indicated a broadening interest in athletics, intramural competition becoming more active with no apparent loss of support or interest in intercollegiate games. The trend toward the formation of leagues in various sports among the colleges of the district is noticeable, and in most instances where leagues have been organized there is a definite added interest aroused.

A great deal of work has been done in improving the officiating at contests, the trend being toward the appointment of officials by a central committee or representative of the colleges for all league and non-league contests. This has the advantage of relieving the officials from any reference to their being appointed by the home team and for this reason being open to possible criticism of partiality to that team.

Football continues to occupy first place in popularity and interest. Basketball is second, with baseball and hockey next. This is reflected not only in the increased attendance at contests, but also by the number of students desiring to participate.

The New England District is well organized for the interchange of athletic information through the New England Association of Colleges for Conference on Athletics, the membership of which includes most of the colleges in the district. Special committees are elected each year to study the conduct of each of the following sports: baseball, basketball, boxing, football, golf, hockey, lacrosse, soccer, squash racquets, swimming, tennis, track, and wrestling. These committees also suggest ways and means of improving the competition.

In many colleges, coaches of athletics are accorded Faculty rating. The trend in thought is definitely toward closer co-operation between scholastics and athletics throughout the district.

SECOND DISTRICT

PROFESSOR PHILIP O. BADGER, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

In studying the status of intercollegiate athletics in this district one is struck by the breadth and variety of its athletic interests and problems. This is hardly to be wondered at when it is recalled that possibly no other section of the country presents a wider range in types of colleges and universities. Certainly, every character of educational institution from the huge urban university to the small academic college is to be found within the

borders of the district. New York and Pennsylvania in that order stand at the head of the list of states in the number of students enrolled in college courses. In excess of 125,000 students are registered in colleges and universities situated in the Metropolitan area of New York City. It so happens that the Second District stands first among the several districts in the number of regular members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. These points are not put forward boastfully, but rather they are advanced to indicate the scope, complexity, and volume of the district's intercollegiate athletic problems.

One of the most outstanding characteristics of this area is independence of thought and action in the conduct of athletics. It so happens that there are no large conferences in operation in this district as this type of athletic organization has become known and has functioned efficiently in other parts of the country. There are, to be sure, organizations for the dissemination of ideas about athletics, such as the Middle Atlantic States Athletic Conference, but, as in the case of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, such organizations are informative rather than legislative in type, and especially they are not concerned with the practical operations of intercollegiate schedule-making nor in the enforcement of standards and regulations relating thereto. While this lack of centralized machinery may have its shortcomings, it does have its strong features too. Among other things, it permits of the development of individual athletic policy and organization peculiarly adapted to the need of a single institution, as against the regimented formula. From the standpoint of practical operation it permits of greater elasticity in schedule-making and yet allows for the maintenance and full development of traditional rivalries. In short, this district appears to have these definite characteristics more highly developed than other districts, with the exception of the First.

Within the past few years there has been a definite awakening of interest in the problem of intercollegiate athletics in this district on the part of college presidents and trustees. In some instances this awakening has been rather forcibly thrust upon them, but there is evidence on all sides to indicate that there is less shirking of responsibility on this score than was the case less than a decade or so ago. This awakened interest has, among other things, reflected itself in a gradual change in the methods and organization for the control of athletics, and yet it is again distinctive of this district that no single pattern or model has been developed which has led to widespread adoption for athletic control. There is no doubt but that there has been a very significant lessening of the part played by alumni in athletic matters, and on the whole a much saner and more reasonable attitude toward intercollegiate athletics has made its appearance. The swing in the matter of administration responsibility for athletics

is definitely in the direction of absorption by the university or college, with the executive athletic officers and coaches as members of the university or college staff, and with the financial obligations increasingly woven into the fabric of the institution's budget in one fashion or another.

Generally speaking, intercollegiate athletics in this district are in a fairly healthy and prosperous condition. Attendance at basketball and football games is reported on the increase. For the most part attendance at baseball games is on the decline. There is a healthier feeling with respect to the tenure of coaches, and definitely fewer scalping parties are on the warpath this Fall following the completion of the football season.

Radio broadcasting of football games and other college athletic events is on the rise. As ever, there is considerable division of opinion relative to the ethical implications involved and to the effect produced by broadcasting upon attendance at games. It is felt in some quarters that the broadcasting of so-called major games has developed a desire among spectators for thrilling play, which has definitely imposed a handicap upon the smaller college teams and is reflected in the attitude of the spectators at these contests. One authority holds that the broadcasting of major football games has been the chief factor in the decline of attendance at many of the smaller college games.

Without question, interest in major professional football in this area is on the increase and has been reflected this past Fall in a very substantial increase in attendance at the professional games. Perhaps professional football will eventually develop an interested following quite apart from those who attend the intercollegiate games, but to date it has leaned very heavily upon the intercollegiate sport, particularly in capitalizing upon the reputation of the former college players in its employ.

The point has been made that one need felt in this district is that of more information required on the part of the smaller colleges with respect to the proper administration and financial control of intercollegiate athletics. It would seem that the round table discussions at the coming annual convention may prove extremely helpful in throwing more light on this subject.

Two of the major institutions in this area have during the past few weeks made significant statements with respect to their future athletic policies. In the one case, the statement was a reiteration and amplification of policy previously declared. In the other case, the announcement was interpreted as a decided forward step over what had earlier obtained at this institution. While much improvement still remains to be made in the matter of recruiting and subsidizing of athletes, there is no question but that even without any considerable improvement being demonstrated in this respect to date in this area, those at the head of colleges and universities are keenly alert to the problem and are

taking a responsibility in the matter now that they were apparently quite loathe to assume a few years ago. It will undoubtedly be a slow process of evolution because of the many factors involved, but in the long run this district should show steady improvement with respect to this perplexing phase of inter-collegiate athletics.

One very interesting development took place this Fall which affects wide areas in both the First and Second Districts, namely, the appointment of Asa S. Bushnell, Graduate Manager of Athletics at Princeton University, to succeed Walter R. Okeson of Lehigh University as Commissioner of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association, which is concerned with the designation and allotment of football officials. Aside from his responsibility in this direction, Mr. Bushnell will establish a central office in New York City concerned with the executive functioning of many phases of Eastern intercollegiate athletics. He will undertake his new duties on January 1, 1938. It is reported that "at least eleven Eastern intercollegiate sports groups, with a total of more than fifty different colleges on their membership rolls, will make use of the administrative facilities of the new central office.

"The organizations that already have agreed to this proposal are the Eastern Intercollegiate Association, Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference, Intercollegiate Ice Hockey Association, Quadrangular Hockey League, United States Section of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League, Heptagonal Games Association, and Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association.

"Mr. Bushnell, in addition to his duties as executive director of the central office, will be the administrative officer of each of the above organizations and also of any others which may join later. Each association, however, will retain its independence, with its policy and budget being planned as in the past by its executive board."

It is believed that the new agency will increase the efficiency and decrease the cost of supervision and management of the phases of intercollegiate athletics now handled separately by the various organizations. It is reported that "it will provide a clearing house for new departures in the management of athletics. It will maintain a depository of records, further the co-operative buying of supplies and equipment, and furnish each member with a New York headquarters when needed. Eventually it may establish a bureau of arbitration."

Obviously, the organization of this new office represents quite an innovation in this section, and perhaps in the country as a whole. Its development and functioning will be observed with interest. Earlier in this report attention was called to the fact

that an outstanding characteristic of the Second District was the independent position maintained by the individual colleges and universities with respect to policy-framing, form of athletic control, and schedule-making. The appearance of this new agency should not be construed, at this stage at least, as a change in this prominent characteristic. Rather, as announced, the agency begins its work as a centralized administrative force aimed to produce greater efficiency of operation in connection with leagues and playing conferences already established.

THIRD DISTRICT

PROFESSOR N. W. DOUGHERTY, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

Competitive sports were introduced into colleges to give an outlet for student energy, student emotions, and youth's desire for group action. The beginnings were not auspicious but the soil for rapid and exuberant growth was almost ideal. Youth in every nation and every clime is filled with abundant desire for competitive activity; college youth has a double portion of this desire.

Where young men of spirit and determination compete, the crowds will gather. It will not require an expert in business and trade to recognize the possibilities of gain, the possibilities of income, and the possibilities of "bigger and better" competition. These naturally accompany intensive athletic sports. Because of the season of the year, the type of competition, and the nature of the game, college football has become one of the great sport spectacles of American life.

Two problems have always been present:

1. To confine the sports to representative students.
2. To administer the competitive program in such a way that it may have educational value.

Travel toward the first requirement in the Third District has been slow and halting but always toward the desired goal. Our district leaders have always tried to prevent competition by "tramp athletes" and "ringers", until the college teams are practically free from this evil. It has been done by the enactment and enforcement of entrance requirements, scholarship achievements, the one year residence rule, and the migratory rule. Competitors will be *bona fide* students if they are required to meet the full entrance requirements, satisfactorily pass at least three-fourths of the required yearly quota of work for graduation, and have competed on no other college team. Requiring one year's residence before actual participation eliminates the tramp and

the boy who does no academic work. On these measures we are practically all agreed.

After the student has become a *bona fide* candidate, we by common consent have imposed another and far more difficult requirement. Almost from the beginning of intercollegiate sports we have pronounced against professionalism and have sought amateurism. The difference between the theory and the practice has been due to a conflict of ideas, and the fact that the services of good performers have a market value. The conflict in ideas revolved about the virtue of the amateur as compared with the professional. We do not have a background of a leisure class; as a matter of fact, we have worshipped at the shrine of hard work and commercialism. Our heroes have been workers, accumulators, traders, artizans, and professional men. We have expected any person with talent of any kind to turn it into ready cash if the public will purchase. We have given honor to professional competitors in athletic sports. Professionalism *per se* does not mean evil; on the contrary it may mean the best.

When the colleges pronounce for absolute amateurism, it is done in a sterile soil, a sceptic atmosphere, and in surroundings which make it sound like nonsense. After years of observance, though with some taint of professional infection, some of the public are beginning to suspect what the colleges mean. They do not claim to agree wholeheartedly but are willing to accept a limited amount of amateurism as idealism, a necessary academic attitude.

The public is not alone in its half-hearted support of the amateur ideal. A tabulation of twenty-five answers from university authorities to the following question gave very interesting results:

"The code of the N. C. A. A. adopted December 1935 states: It is unjustifiable for a student to receive any subsidy or monetary value, either directly or indirectly, primarily for his athletic services."

Is this a desirable pronouncement? Thirteen answered yes, twelve answered no. We will not attempt to analyze the answer except to say that college administrators, faculty chairmen, and coaches are not in agreement and will probably not reach an agreement next year or the year after.

As a matter of fact the question does not involve the merits of professionalism and amateurism, but is one of educational policy. No professional, whether he be a coach or a college president, will suggest that colleges can go into the market and hire the type of participation that is seen on every college athletic field in America. There is more to it than a job; it is a measure of consecrated service. Any educational system which will allow

the exploitation of this spirit for the good of the coaches, the advertising of the university, or the personal aggrandizement of the individual is missing an educational ideal and substituting commercialism.

The other extreme is the interested kin or alumnus who wishes to assist in the education of a young man of physical prowess. All will say that the motive is good. As a matter of fact valuable scholarships are awarded on the basis of physical and intellectual fitness. When however a gang of camp followers join resources to get some good players and undertake to dictate educational policies, the virtue of the act of giving is lost in the bad act of perverting sports to personal vanity or personal gain. If such gifts are surreptitious and cause the student to lose his integrity, they are wholly bad. Integrity is too great a price to pay for participation in intercollegiate athletics; the benefits, though great, cannot pay back the loss.

Those of us who have dealt with the problem for many years have tried to find a way out. We are still in the woods, because we are not convinced that any of the tried methods solve the problem.

During the last twenty years there has been a marked improvement in the caliber of Southern teams. Prior to the War these teams were scheduled as a "set up" or a "fill in" on Northern and Eastern schedules. Today representative Southern teams are scheduled as major opponents by major teams all over the United States. The change is due to many ramifications of two primary causes, namely, more and better material and better preparation. During the period coaching staffs have changed from part-time, seasonal coaches, to full time professionals; out of season practice has greatly increased, and more players are available.

One of our most serious problems has developed with our almost universal effort to get better teams. Formerly two or three good teams could thrive on the normal supply of high school athletes, but when the demand for good players spread to twenty, then to fifty colleges and universities, the supply was not enough to meet the demand. Competition for good prospects has become intense and it is not decreasing. Twenty-three out of twenty-five answered "no" to the question: "Do many good players come to school without solicitation?" Seventeen out of twenty-five answered "yes" to the question: "Is the competition for athletes greater than it was three years?" Our information is that a similar situation exists in all parts of the country.

The Southeastern Conference is undertaking to legalize restricted scholarships where athletic ability, among other things, may be considered in the award. The rule has been in operation two years. It is appraised by conference members as follows:

1. "Yes, it promotes honesty."

2. "It helps to make it *openly* bad instead of surreptitiously bad, but bad it still is."
3. "I wish we could use the 'mill run' of students. We tried it once; you know the results."

No athletic group has yet found the universal answer—probably none exists. As the institutions grow in size and increase in academic achievement, less emphasis will be placed on the intercollegiate athletic program. Contests will be continued because of youth's desire for competition, the public desire for entertainment, and the athletic departments' necessity for something to do.

At the opening of each session of Congress the President delivers a message on the condition of the Union. We will follow this custom and give a brief *resumé* of the budget.

All along the line we have reports of increased public interest in football, especially in the major games. In most cases it is better than before 1929. Schedules this year are about of equal difficulty with schedules of last year. Since no one has perfected a method of predicting strength for two and three years in advance it is impossible to arrange schedules of equal difficulty from year to year.

That the teams are of approximately equal caliber is evidenced by the "upsets" of wise predictions from game to game. One team at a peak and another at the ebb will always confound the prophets.

During the year there has been no marked change in inter-sectional game schedules. Answers indicate that these games are played at a financial profit and with some educational value. The time is not in the distant future when such games can be played on a home-and-home basis with equal profit to both institutions.

There is a general tendency to increase the minor sports budget. In this district we have teams in basketball, baseball, track, and cross country, as major sports; wrestling, boxing, swimming, tennis, and golf as minor sports. Each year brings added interest in all sports.

FOURTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR RALPH W. AIGLER, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

During the past year athletic affairs in the Fourth District have gone on about as usual. In the division of the Little Nineteen Conference into two smaller conferences may be found what seems to be a general tendency to restrict conferences to relatively small groups of institutions with common problems. When conferences are made up in this way, it is usually found that they are very helpful in handling athletic problems.

In this midwest area the interest—student, faculty, alumni, and general public—in intercollegiate athletics in general, football in particular, seems to be increasing, at least not diminishing. The attendance at football games during the season of 1937 is probably in total somewhat ahead of last year—perhaps ten per cent or fifteen per cent. Even with this increase the receipts are still markedly under those of 1927, which probably was the peak in sports as well as in many other fields.

Some observers notice what seems to be a tendency on the part of the coaches to enlarge the varsity squads and to use much larger numbers of men in the games. This is believed to be a wholesome tendency, first, because it tends to take the undue emphasis off certain individuals and spreads the pleasures and benefits of competition among more students, second, because this process inevitably tends to diminish a bit the importance of a certain few individuals, and, third, it also may be expected to have a tendency to reduce injuries, since it must be evident that men who are tired are much more susceptible to injuries than those who are fresh.

In football the usual problems, namely, betting, drinking, and subsidizing, are still with us, though it is believed that each year sees some progress in the direction of reducing, if not completely eliminating, these evils. It is probably true that no amount of effort on the part of athletic administrations can wholly eliminate betting and drinking. The determined efforts, however, made by athletic directors and others at the institutions located in this district to educate the public that such practices as betting and drinking at games are singularly inappropriate, since these events are primarily for students and sponsored by educational institutions, have yielded some beneficial results.

Despite popular impressions to the contrary nurtured by loose and cynical comment by writers in newspapers and magazines, it is believed that the practice of subsidizing athletes in the offensive sense of the word "subsidizing" is not common. It would require an excessively naive person to think that nothing of that sort is ever practiced. Extended investigations have disclosed to our satisfaction that an overwhelmingly large percentage of participants in intercollegiate athletics, even in football, are boys attending college for the purpose of equipping themselves for the lives of business men, engineers, doctors, lawyers, etc. The number who are in athletics in any sense as a career or with a professional attitude is surprisingly small. The members of the so-called "Western Conference" or "Big Ten" occasionally bring upon themselves unpleasant notoriety and evoke in some quarters, no doubt, considerable misunderstanding by bringing into the open questions of subsidization when they arise. The ten universities making up the conference embarked a number of years ago upon a determined program to eliminate, or at

least reduce to a minimum, this unfortunate practice.

Some athletically interested people of this area view with alarm the tendency on the part of some professional baseball groups to reach into the colleges and universities for promising baseball material. It is believed that the leagues, both the major and the minor, would do well to take a definite position in disapproval of this practice.

FIFTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR H. H. KING, KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

No general district meeting was called this year. Consultation with informed individuals indicated that such a meeting would be inadvisable. This district covers such a big region that it has seemed practically impossible to call a meeting which would bring together the conferences located at its extremities. Such meetings have been attempted in the past without success.

The nearest approximation to such a gathering occurs usually the second week-end after Thanksgiving in Kansas City. At this time several athletic conferences hold their regular fall meetings. Notable among the conferences represented are two of the major groups of the district, namely, the "Big Six" and the Missouri Valley. It has become customary for these two groups to have a joint meeting during their stay in Kansas City, at which time athletic problems of local and national interest are discussed. Since membership in these two groups alone represents five of the seven states in the district, conclusions arrived at in this joint meeting are considered to be fairly representative of the region as a whole.

The problems of our region are not new, nor different from those of other districts, except possibly in degree. One of the most recent questions to develop is that of broadcasting. This question after all is one of rather minor importance in comparison with certain others. The Committee on Radio Broadcasting of Athletic Events of the N. C. A. A. which reported last December has given a general outline of a basis for handling such matters which should prove valuable to any conference contemplating the sale of broadcasting rights.

Subsidizing athletes is not favored by the large majority, and is not countenanced by any conference of the district. To say that no acts of subsidization ever occur would be too broad a statement. It would be more in keeping with the truth to state that no subsidizing actually takes place in the open, and if such should occur the authorities would not close their eyes to it. This is not due to any superior moral character of the people of this region over the people of other regions, but rather to the

fact that the winning or losing of a football game is not always a life or death matter to that group of alumni that carries the authority. Another factor which may serve to lessen subsidizing is that alumni with open check books are quite scarce and difficult to locate.

The participation of the Junior College athlete after transferring to a four-year college is still an unsettled question. The N. C. A. A. has been working under a sort of compromise measure the past year. No uniform procedure has been adopted by all conferences of this district. The matter is still under debate, and possibly in the near future some arrangement suitable to all may be made.

Attendance at football games is still on the uptrend in this district, though capacity crowds were by no means common. The University of Nebraska, in keeping with its record of the past several years, had another banner year in this respect. Unfavorable weather undoubtedly played an important part in cutting down attendance at a number of major contests.

SIXTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR HENRY TRANTHAM, BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

The Southwest Athletic Conference sustained a serious loss in the death on September 5, 1937, of its president, Professor E. W. McDiarmid, of the Texas Christian University. His service to the Conference as faculty representative for fifteen years and, since December, 1934, as president, was notable for courage, sympathy, and a realistic appreciation of the problems involved in the conduct of intercollegiate athletics in this section of the country. His steady insistence on the highest ideals of sportsmanship accomplished more than can be measured in terms or put into "headlines": his work was thorough and will abide.

In the playing season which ended on December 4 much unfavorable comment on the work of football officials was reported and echoed by the press. This may doubtless be explained in part by the intensity of the competition in all Conference games; in part by the extraordinary interest manifested in the championship race; in some measure, perhaps, by the growing complexity of the rules of play; and, possibly, to a certain extent by the national tendency to "kill the umpire" when things go wrong. The practice of "alibying" defeats by laying the blame on the officials was indulged in by a number of sports writers, and, unhappily, by more than one coach. A new and particularly mischievous practice developed alarmingly in the course of the season—that of exhibiting motion pictures of football games, often with the express purpose of discrediting certain officials. At the annual

meeting of the Conference early in December it was agreed that this abuse of motion pictures should be stopped, and that pictures of football plays should be employed by coaches solely for purposes of instruction and not be exploited for public entertainment.

Commendable efforts have been made by all the institutions of the Southwest Conference to prevent the drinking of intoxicants at football games, and public opinion seems to be supporting the efforts of the schools to eradicate this nuisance.

An administrative problem which has for several years engaged the attention of athletic authorities in this district is that of fixing the status of students transferring from Junior colleges to those of Senior rank. After considerable "tinkering", the Southwest Conference has put into effect (November 1, 1937) the policy of defining two years of Junior college participation as the equivalent of one year of college participation, thereby limiting college participation for such students to two years. Graduates of Junior colleges will continue to enjoy the privilege of entering into college participation immediately after the transfer is effected.

The Southwest Conference was signally honored in October by the Senate of the State of Texas when that body adopted a weighty and wordy resolution requesting the Conference to admit certain institutions to membership. The president had the privilege of stating for publication that the Conference is a voluntary association of universities for the purpose of fostering and controlling intercollegiate athletics among its members, that it is not incorporated, and that it is not amenable to suggestions from without as to its personnel or its policies. The membership of the Southwest Conference, as now constituted, includes three state institutions (one of them outside the State of Texas), three denominational colleges, and one independent foundation. By reason of its limited membership the Conference is able to maintain close and harmonious relations among faculty men, coaches, and business managers, and to carry out "round robin" schedules in the more important sports. The experience of the recent football season, with its perfectly balanced schedule and the sustained interest in the games, would seem to vindicate the judgment of the Conference in having consistently refused to admit new members.

In the interest of fairness, the Conference at its December meeting adopted a plan to equalize the cost of tuition and fees for athletes in the several member institutions. Henceforth each athlete will be required to provide towards his own tuition and fees the sum of thirty dollars a semester, the remainder to be chargeable to the athletic department of the institution. This will place the denominational colleges upon the same footing as the other members of the Conference.

While it adheres to its policy of shortening football schedules and discouraging promiscuous post-season games, the Southwest

Conference recognizes that "bowl" games are, by a process of evolution, developing into a national institution. In recognition of this tendency, which is not necessarily to be deplored, the Conference entered into relations with the Cotton Bowl Association of Dallas for the promotion of the game to be played in Dallas on January 1, 1938, by the team of the Rice Institute, the current champion of the Southwest Conference, with that of the University of Colorado, the champion of the Rocky Mountain Conference. Steps are being taken to establish permanent relations between the Southwest Conference and the Cotton Bowl Association. It is the considered judgment of all Conference members that, with firm insistence upon high standards of eligibility for colleges and individuals invited to play in this annual game, the event can be made to serve the ideals of sportsmanship which the schools of this Conference have announced for themselves.

Another "national institution" which has made its impact upon intercollegiate athletics in recent years is the broadcasting of football games. The Southwest Conference in 1935 granted to a prominent oil company of Texas the option of broadcasting any or all of its football games. The broadcasts have been conducted with skill and decorum, and have materially enhanced the prestige of the Conference. It is probable, however, that the greater publicity given to Southwest Conference games through this medium has had the effect of diverting the attention of the public from games played by colleges which do not enjoy the advantage of the broadcast.

There are those who believe that a more efficient administration of athletics would be assured by the employment of a Commissioner for the Southwest Conference. The success of the "commission plan" in other sections of the country, the great burden resting upon the officers of the Conference, and the popular belief in the efficacy of "centralization", have been advanced as arguments by the proponents of the plan. The majority of the members of the Southwest Conference have, however, refused to be convinced that the alleged advantages of the plan are great enough to justify the expense of putting it into operation.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR H. L. MARSHALL, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

The Seventh District includes a series of five mountain states, extending from the Canadian to the Mexican border. Reports from most sections in this district indicate an increasing public interest in intercollegiate athletics, as measured by admission receipts, in practically all sports. In football this increase has been particularly noticeable this year.

Heretofore, practically all of the colleges in the central area of this district have been included in the membership of the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference. This conference was organized in 1908, and for thirty years it has been the dominating influence in intercollegiate sports of this area. From the standpoint of athletic organization, the breaking up of this conference is the outstanding occurrence of the present year. The seven institutions with the largest enrollment—three in Colorado, one in Wyoming, and three in Utah—withdrew from the conference, and formed a new organization to be known as the Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. The remaining institutions in the Rocky Mountain Conference are continuing with that organization. There is also a movement under way to form a larger and more inclusive organization than a conference, to be known as the Rocky Mountain Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The present intention is to include in this organization all of the conferences within the district, and also all colleges, including junior colleges, that may wish to join. This association will be composed of faculty representatives only. It is not to concern itself with schedules or with machinery of competition, but will devote itself primarily to principles and standards. It is believed that such an association may serve a useful purpose in connection with the problems of this district.

Upon withdrawing from the Rocky Mountain Conference, some representatives of the seven institutions concerned, in a reminiscent mood, attempted to evaluate conference trends and accomplishments during the past thirty years. There appeared to be general agreement on the following points. In many important respects athletic conditions are appreciably better and in marked contrast to the conditions in 1908. It is now safe to assume that a man representing a conference institution is a *bona fide* college student, usually doing at least fair scholastic work. Brawls and public disorder between student spectators have become rare, and frequently athletic contests represent a high point in courtesy and sportsmanship. Business commitments between institutions are now scrupulously carried out. Debts are paid, and schedules are played. The efficiency of "big business" characterizes all financial aspects of intercollegiate athletics, and "faculty control", replacing student control, has proved its efficiency in providing constantly bigger athletic spectacles and attracting larger and larger gate receipts.

On the other hand, the conclusion is unmistakable that during the thirty years of conference existence recruiting and subsidizing of players has steadily increased in extent and in intensity.

In the discussion of athletic problems it is frequently stated that the character, attitude, and policies of the college president is the most important single factor in determining the kind of athletic practices prevalent in a given college. With this thought

in mind, an attempt has just been made to secure a statement of frank personal opinion on certain controversial questions from each college president in this district. The matter was handled in such a way that each reply might be anonymous, revealing neither the name of the president nor the college. Unfortunately only two-thirds of the presidents responded. Widely varying opinions are expressed by the presidents. For the information of those who are interested, the questions asked of the college presidents and each president's answer (in some cases partially summarized and abbreviated) is given below.

OPINIONS OF COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

Question 1—Have you concern or misgivings relative to current trends and practices in intercollegiate athletics (i.e. in excess of and beyond the concern which you may entertain for most other undertakings of your college)?

Answers

1. Yes.
2. Yes, a tendency to overemphasize athletics.
3. Yes.
4. Some current trends and practices contribute to intellectual dishonesty of those who sponsor and manage and to confusion of participants.
5. Yes, domination by alumni and off-campus groups.
6. Yes, I have no great worry, but a feeling of uneasiness.
7. Yes, very definitely.
8. No.
9. Believe all connected should have a very real concern about the future of intercollegiate athletics, but believe dangers are frequently over-estimated.
10. No.
11. Not particularly in this little institution.
12. Of course, I share in the general concern about the whole inter-collegiate athletic situation. In some parts of the country, particularly in the South, it is rotten to the core, and everywhere it is difficult to set up quarantine against contagion.
13. I have serious misgivings.

Question 2—What trends or practices of intercollegiate athletics (if any) do you regard as most disturbing from the standpoint of your college and its administration?

Answers

1. The solicitation of high school stars and the unreasonable combination of football practice, academic work, and the duties of a part time job.
2. Competition between colleges for promising athletes.
3. Pressure to permit practices believed to be common in other institutions.
4. None especially. However, needs and interests of participants often sacrificed.
5. Inclination of coaches to get by with everything they can under technicalities of laws.
6. Same old story. Pressure of prospective athlete, giving him exaggerated idea of his importance.

7. Subsidizing; growing tendency to register athletes in easy courses, and an approach to high school athletes distorting their picture of a college.
8. Unanswered.
9. Believe conditions in this institution are satisfactory, but view too vigorous competition in proselytizing as a danger.
10. Practically no such problems at this small college.
11. Tendency to place premium upon qualities of little importance.
12. The worst thing in the whole situation is exploitation and debauching of many students who have athletic ability and other ability besides.
13. Proselytizing and under cover payments.

Question 3—Do you know accurately just what is going on "behind the scenes" on and about your campus in matters of inter-collegiate athletics (particularly in respect to solicitation of athletes, inducements to enroll, preference and kind of employment, scholarships, loans, payment of back debts, and other such practices which occasionally come to light)?

Answers

1. I think I do.
2. To the same extent that I know other activities on the campus.
3. I think I do.
4. Fairly accurately.
5. Yes.
6. I know pretty well what the score is.
7. Yes, in all of these phases.
8. Yes, fairly well.
9. I believe I am aware of conditions here.
10. Yes, I think so.
11. Yes, I know; we are too poor financially to offer tangible inducements to athletes.
12. Yes, I think I know.
13. I do not know all "behind the scenes", but I know enough to be very much disturbed over it.

Question 4—Do you want to know these things?

Answers

1. Yes.
2. Want to eliminate wrongs, injustices, and discriminations.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.
5. Yes.
6. I want to know all the details.
7. Of course.
8. Yes.
9. Believe a president should know.
10. Of course.
11. Yes.
12. Yes, and I take pains to know.
13. I should like to know everything about it.

Question 5—Do you and your faculty have reasonably effective control over practices and trends of intercollegiate athletics in your community; or, in certain important respects, are your efforts nullified and rendered largely futile by alumni, chambers of commerce, and other powerful off-campus influences?

Answers

1. To a great extent our faculty controls such practices.
2. Yes, I think our faculty has reasonably effective control.
3. Believe we have reasonably effective control.
4. Have never been under pressure from external groups.
5. Yes, on my campus. There is a tendency of coaches to over-influence faculty committees.
6. We largely have control.
7. We control our own situation, and have reasonably good co-operation from outside.
8. Yes, in fact there has been complaint that alumni, etc. have insufficient interest.
9. The faculty has effective control here. Occasionally alumni and business organizations disturb.
10. Yes, townspeople show no undue interest.
11. Faculty have unhampered control.
12. Reasonably effective control. We devote a good deal of effort to educating community.
13. As much control of athletics here as in most institutions. No doubt elements within community seriously upset program of University.

Question 6—Should a college aim to provide the public with the kind of athletic program which the most interested elements of the public appear to want, and in the manner in which this element appears to want it?

Answers

1. Not when such program would interfere with aims of education.
2. College should have good athletic program, and if it can satisfy the public, good and well.
3. Off campus interests should not control.
4. This is objectionable, but has been counted a necessity.
5. No.
6. Believe we should not cater to public. Welfare of students paramount.
7. Decidedly no.
8. No. If public is interested in program we furnish, we are glad to have their patronage.
9. Problem here not serious, as we do not anticipate large crowds for home games.
10. Not in my opinion.
11. No.
12. College has no obligation nor justification to provide spectacle for general public.
13. Not necessarily so. Public is primarily interested in having a Roman holiday.

Question 7—In your opinion is it likely that a college *can* control its athletic practices and shape its athletic policies in harmony with educational and ethical standards, as long as it follows a policy of extracting the highest possible admission prices from the public, and induces public patronage by all known methods of publicity?

Answers

1. Intercollegiate football can be carried on in such a way as to provide funds for other sports without violating educational and ethical standards.

2. Admission prices not necessarily a question of educational and ethical standards, but of interest of the public in athletics.
3. No.
4. Not without fundamental changes in present structure, and these changes seem impractical at present.
5. No.
6. Yes, largely. Believe admission prices should be kept within reason.
7. Don't think these two things are particularly related. Both are being done by some institutions.
8. No.
9. Believe it is possible to exaggerate athletics in general program of the institution. An aggressive publicity policy may work in this direction.
10. Of course not.
11. No.
12. Do not think it possible to do this, and at the same time focus attention upon the gate receipts. If money is first consideration, athletic contests could appropriately be promoted by athletic clubs or almost any institution other than a college.
13. When educational forces of the nation become conscious that present athletic policy is out of keeping with educational ethics, I think reform will come. Then exorbitant admission charges will be done away with.

Question 8—On the theory that "he who pays the fiddler is likely to name his tunes", would you favor a less aggressive and less acquisitive policy toward public patronage on the part of your business management than that now being followed—provided neighboring colleges would adhere to a similar change in policy?

Answers

1. Yes.
2. I think the matter of public patronage is a relative one.
3. Yes.
4. Yes. Situation calls for unity of thought, purpose, and action. Modifications may come automatically.
5. Yes.
6. Yes.
7. If a patron wants to watch our teams play, I see no reason why he should not be approached by reasonable publicity.
8. Not a problem here. One other institution in the state has been very aggressive and passed out of our class as a competitor.
9. Our problem here is slight, and there is no over emphasis on the crowd angle.
10. This is not a problem with us.
11. Our policy here is not and cannot become "ambitious". Support comes from student athletic fees.
12. Yes.
13. As long as demand is made on public for more funds, they are going to demand a voice in the control.

Question 9—Would you prefer to have your college foster, or attempt to restrict, its intercollegiate athletic publicity in the daily press?

Answers

1. We spend very little money on publicity, and the results are apparently satisfactory.

2. The daily press seems to be outside the range of college control. The sensational is what they want.
3. Yes.
4. Yes. But this appears improbable.
5. We have little publicity in the papers. The State University dominates the situation here.
6. No.
7. Does not seem to me of much importance one way or the other.
8. No problem here.
9. In view of public and alumni interest, do not believe present amount of publicity for athletic program particularly disproportionate.
10. Neither.
11. No problem here.
12. Restrict—but how can a college control the press?
13. Restrict.

Question 10—Is the salary of your principal coach of inter-collegiate athletic teams substantially higher, lower, or about the same as that of the average full professor?

Answers

1. About the same.
2. Same as average full professor.
3. Less.
4. Slightly lower.
5. The same.
6. Somewhat lower.
7. Higher, but he is a professor of physical education and has a vigorous year round program.
8. Lower.
9. Somewhat above. Difference not overwhelming.
10. Lower.
11. 26% lower.
12. \$200 a year less.
13. Considerably higher than a full professor.

Question 11—Do you favor adherence to the general policy of restricting the playing of football games to the campus of one or the other competing institutions and playing alternately on a home-and-home arrangement? Or do you consider it defensible and necessary to schedule games usually on one campus, or even away from the vicinity of either college, in the interest of larger gate receipts?

Answers

1. In general, we favor home-and-home arrangements.
2. Matter to be determined by local situation. Difficult to make a general rule.
3. Home-and-home arrangement most desirable.
4. Both have advantages and disadvantages.
5. Yes, we play only home-and-home arrangements.
6. Generally home-and-home arrangement preferable.
7. Favor placing games on a college campus, but think it wise not to adhere strictly to home-and-home arrangement.
8. Theoretically favor campus games, but financially it is desirable to play at least one game in a big city for gate receipts.
9. Believe institutions should play on home-and-home arrangement.

- Almost without exception, games should be played on one or the other campus.
10. Our playing is restricted to home-and-home arrangements. Believe this is wholesome.
 11. Believe in the home-and-home basis. Gate receipts philosophy not justifiable.
 12. Emphatically home-and-home arrangement.
 13. Games should be played only on a college campus, and I believe in home-and-home arrangements.

Question 12—In most sections, the football season officially ends on the Saturday following Thanksgiving Day. Do you favor strict adherence to this custom, or should post-season games played in warmer sections be permitted?

Answers

1. Tendency toward more post-season games should be discouraged.
2. A post-season game occasionally would not be objectionable.
3. Favor adherence.
4. Largely an institutional matter.
5. Yes.
6. Generally favor adherence, but there might be exceptions.
7. Am categorically opposed to post-season contests. The *player* is the one to be considered.
8. Strict adherence. Believe post-season games for money and publicity the worst development in modern football.
9. Believe season should end Saturday after Thanksgiving. Exception usually inimical to satisfactory college work of player.
10. Our season ends on Thanksgiving. Am inclined to favor this practice.
11. Season should definitely end Saturday following Thanksgiving.
12. I think playing of post-season games is very undesirable. It is another exploitation of athletes.
13. Do not favor post-season games. Warmer sections of the country are upsetting the program.

Question 13—It has become customary to begin regular and intensive football practice two or three weeks prior to the opening of a college in the fall. All things considered, do you favor this practice?

Answers

1. Football practice here generally begins with opening of college.
2. Yes.
3. No.
4. Men should be in proper condition. The problem is the date of the first game.
5. No. We begin at the end of the opening week of school.
6. Yes.
7. No. Beginning of practice should be set far enough in advance of first game that players may be in condition.
8. Yes.
9. Do not consider fall training period particularly undesirable. Fall training may make it possible to practice less rigorously during the playing season.
10. Believe practice should not begin until college opens.
11. Three weeks practice is not seriously harmful. In my opinion the whole thing should become professional, so why limit to three weeks?

12. Clearly to begin football training before the opening of college is undesirable. We countenance it here because we open so late.
13. It would be very much better if we would all agree to begin practice when school opens.

Question 14—It is generally believed (possibly without adequate facts) that solicitation of prospective athletes by colleges, directly or indirectly, is carried on much more intensively and with the aid of more tangible inducements than is the case with any other class or category of prospective college students. Do you share or disagree with this belief?

Answers

1. I believe that this is true.
2. I question this in view of the competition for high school graduates.
3. I believe this practice is common.
4. We believe this to be true.
5. Yes.
6. This is the practice without doubt.
7. This is not possible to answer. In this institution, I disagree with this belief completely.
8. Yes.
9. Athletes are solicited more energetically than the average student, but I believe that students with any special ability will be particularly encouraged.
10. This is undoubtedly true.
11. I agree with the belief. I consider the practice unjustifiable as a college enterprise.
12. This belief is too well grounded in fact.
13. There is no doubt about this.

Question 14 Continued—If you agree that this practice exists, is it defensible?

Answers

1. This practice is not defensible.
2. No answer.
3. No.
4. No.
5. I know this to be a real fact in this state. A field man from the University of (State named—a southern state) offered students as high as \$250.
6. It is on the theory that this is necessary in order to compete with institutions doing it.
7. No.
8. Self protection as long as an athletic program is going to be attempted.
9. Solicitation of athletes can be over done. It is extremely doubtful that it can be eliminated.
10. Quite indefensible.
11. Not answered.
12. The fact is one of the great misfortunes of the general situation.
13. Educationally, I can see no justification for such a policy.

Question 15—Rule 30 of the Rocky Mountain Conference provides that "No student shall be eligible for an intercollegiate contest who receives or has received any remuneration in the

form of money, board, tuition, or any other substantial return for his athletic services Acceptance by a student of money or its equivalent as a gift, loan, or other form of compensation from any person, firm, or organization, if such remuneration is granted by reason of his being an athlete, shall be construed as compensation under the provisions of this rule."

To the best of your knowledge and belief is the spirit and letter of this rule being observed and enforced in your college community, or is it being violated?

Answers

1. Unquestionably some here prefer to give these jobs to athletes. I know of no instance, however, where an athlete is not required to earn his money.
2. This rule should be modified. It is too sweeping in its generalizations.
3. Violated by college athletic department. May be some violation by interested outsiders.
4. I would judge that the rule is respected.
5. Yes, athletes stand on the same basis as other students.
6. The spirit of this rule is being violated everywhere.
7. Yes, it is being observed.
8. Not observed in spirit and letter.
9. Spirit not absolutely observed, although the letter may be. Think rule is not grossly abused.
10. This is not a problem with us.
11. Our situation is untypical. There are no violations here.
12. So far as I know, we are positively conscientious in living up to rule.
13. Rule is being violated everywhere.

Question 16—In your opinion should each college—including your own—make a vigorous and honest attempt to enforce this, or a similar rule, about its campus; or should such rules be annulled and their principle modified?

Answers

1. Such a rule should be enforced as rigidly as possible without discrimination against athletes.
2. The athlete should not be discriminated against.
3. If it is not lived up to in spirit and letter, it should be annulled.
4. Should be determined by probable effect upon participant. Experimentation might be in order.
5. I am for its enforcement.
6. Institutions should do all they can to enforce this rule.
7. Should be enforced.
8. Think rule should be annulled. We know it is not being observed. It fosters pure hypocrisy.
9. I think the rule might have some modification, but do not favor an out and out declaration of policy of professionalism.
10. Answer lies in rigid enforcement of scholarship requirements. Much worse than subsidization is enrollment of football men in "soft" courses. I should not particularly care whether they are subsidized or not, if they are held to high scholarship.
11. The rule cannot be honestly, rigorously, and universally enforced.
12. Am not so much concerned with his past experience, but the important question is: Does he receive pay for playing on a college team?
13. The rule should be enforced.

Question 17—Would a frank and honest policy of preference to college athletes after registration, and payment in one form or another for their athletic services (this principle appears to prevail in some sections) be preferable to the present situation in and about your institution?

Answers

1. Outright payment of college athletes for athletic services should be beneficial in only one respect: it might be the straw that would break the camel's back and bring about the badly needed reorganization of the entire American collegiate athletic set-up.
2. I am opposed to payment for athletic services.
3. I wish I knew. I do not believe in pretense and hypocrisy.
4. Should be determined by probable effect upon participant. Experimentation may be indicated.
5. Not in our case.
6. It might be better.
7. No. Such a policy would do distinct harm to athletes.
8. Yes.
9. Present policy (i.e. applying continual curbs and restrictions) is more desirable.
10. The key to the problem is in standards of scholarship.
11. I favor a frank policy of openly buying the athletes. This would be superficially honest. It would also very shortly show the folly of pretending that intercollegiate athletics have any serious relation to the purposes of higher education.
12. Cannot be satisfactorily answered by yes or no. If we should all come to an agreement to pay athletes, but with limitations, what assurance would we have that we would confine payments to the limitations agreed upon? If dishonesty prevails under present principles, what hope is there that honesty would prevail under another set of principles. Fundamental institutional honesty is the solution. All that is required is backbone.
13. I do not know. Once we begin to pay openly, where will it end?

Question 18—Will you kindly make any additional comment on any point about which you have definite opinion for the improvement of the present situation in intercollegiate athletics.

Comments

"I would like to close by saying that our objective is at once terribly simple and terribly difficult. It is that football and other collegiate games be played by college boys and for the benefit of college boys."

"Intercollegiate athletics in the Rocky Mountain region are at a cross roads right now. The formation of a league of seven institutions constitutes a menace. Football leagues, as such, are entirely out of place. I have felt that the Rocky Mountain Conference was gradually getting too regulatory in its action. I believe that it is time that the faculty representatives and administrations wielded the authority they should have in intercollegiate athletics. When institutions let coaches and athletic directors whip-saw them into positions which are both undignified and out of line with the other policies of the college, the time has come for a thorough reorganization. When the largest and most powerful institutions, however, surrender ignobly to the desires of their athletic departments in their efforts to promote "big time" programs, the other institutions are compelled to carry the fight for sound athletic programs against great odds. Unless some constructive thinking is done in these large institutions

very soon, education—at least on the side of intercollegiate athletics—will present a very discouraging spectacle."

"Much of the difficulty in this region is due to the atmosphere reflected from the situation in Texas, where conditions are very rank, both in high schools and colleges. If our situation were like some of these, I would feel that it was entirely beyond my control. An unfortunate tendency of intercollegiate athletics is to try to play big school football with small enrollments. The problem of the importation of junior college graduates is increasing in this locality."

"There is not much which can be done to improve intercollegiate athletics until fundamental changes in organization and policy are experimented with. We have gone about as far as we can with artificial stimulation. So far as participants are concerned the system is imposed and undemocratic."

"Apparently the need for funds to meet constantly increasing costs of intercollegiate athletics, and the possibility of increasing gate receipts through winning teams, bring temptations that are hard to resist. The publicity now given football is probably greater in volume than is received by all the other activities of the institution combined. The situation is very discouraging. Frankly, I am discouraged at our efforts to stem the tide, and to protect the students as well as the institution from the evils and disadvantages of the present over-emphasis of football."

EIGHTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR H. C. WILLETT, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Conditions in the Eighth District during the past year can be fairly described as normal. Information gleaned from conversations with men who have athletic interests in various sections of this district reveals little of unusual interest. Attendance at athletic events and athletic income, in spite of inclement weather on a number of important football dates in the northern half of the district, show a slight increase over last year.

An increase in the number of athletic contests between institutions in the district and institutions in other districts has been noticeable. The inter-institutional character of these contests, and the fact that they have been held for the most part in season, have removed from them much of the curse that some individuals still attach to contests of the inter-sectional type. More rapid and convenient means of transportation, the possibility of travel during vacation periods, and sufficient income at games to protect the competing institutions from financial losses have combined to demonstrate the feasibility of such contests.

In our humble opinion, these contests between institutions in different districts add materially to the educational values of intercollegiate sports. Furthermore, it probably goes without saying that they help to break down barriers of athletic provincialism and in doing this to make more possible the efficient working of such an organization as the N. C. A. A.

Indeed, there is unmistakeable evidence throughout the Eighth District of increased interest in the N. C. A. A., and more willingness to participate in its work and share in its responsibilities. This disposition on the part of individuals and institutions in the district can be turned to good account if the Association will consider locating its meetings and the meetings of its committees at points where distance will not prevent the attendance of far western representatives.

Perhaps one item of outstanding general interest is the recent decision of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference to undertake a thorough study of the sources of income of Conference athletes. It is because the purpose and plan of the Conference in undertaking this study have been misunderstood, and probably will be misunderstood, if not actually misrepresented, during the coming months, that we venture a brief explanation of the project in this report.

The faculty representatives in the Pacific Coast Conference, most of whom are men with many years of experience in college athletic affairs, are concerned with the problem of the self-supporting student—whether, under present restrictions imposed by the Conference and under present economic conditions, such a student can engage in intercollegiate athletics, football in particular, and at the same time earn enough to meet normal living expenses. They are also asking the question whether the Conference may not have gone too far in regulations of the prohibitive type, and whether it is not time to about face and undertake a program of constructive legislation which will give a fairer deal to the boy who wishes to engage in athletics, but who cannot look for adequate financial aid from those on whom he might naturally be dependent. Furthermore, the faculty representatives display a reluctance to prosecute a vigorous campaign against the so-called "evils" of subsidization, until those "evils" which are consequent to inadequate, short-sighted, and possibly unfair Conference regulations can be separated from those which may be attributed to the natural cussedness of alumni and others.

The faculty representatives realize that, with all their experience, their opinions in these matters are conditioned by very limited opportunities for observation, and consequently by a real dearth of facts as to how college athletes do get the wherewithal to feed and clothe themselves and to meet the normal expenses of college life. They have therefore decided to engage for the next year, and for the following year if necessary, the services of a skilled investigator and his staff to secure the desired facts. Since facts, and not malefactors, are the objects of this study, the Conference has given assurance that the results of its study will not be used to prosecute either individuals or institutions for past infractions of rules, and that any publicity regarding the findings of the Conference will not be linked with either the

names of individuals or of institutions. If, and when, the facts desired are secured, the Conference has declared its intention of reviewing its position in the matter of legitimate and illegitimate forms of aid to athletes, and of revamping its rules, if necessary, in the light of conditions revealed by the study, to the end that the rules may be fair to the athletes themselves as well as to the traditional ideals of American sportsmanship.

Although this study is undertaken and financed by the Pacific Coast Conference and involves primarily the ten institutions comprising that Conference, the ramifications of the study will to a greater or less degree touch upon conditions throughout the entire Pacific Coast area, and thus become a matter of significance and importance to the Eighth District as a whole. Perhaps the National Association at some future annual meeting may find interest and profit in reviewing the results of the study that will be definitely under way within the next few weeks.

REPORTS OF RULES COMMITTEES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

The annual meeting of the N. C. A. A. Association Football Rules Committee was held at the Harvard Club, New York City, on Sunday, January 10, 1937.

There were present Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania, Thomas J. Dent, Dartmouth College, Robert H. Dunn, Swarthmore College, and Burnham N. Dell, Princeton University, Chairman of the Committee; Henry W. Clark, Lafayette College, of the Advisory Committee; and John T. Doyle, Editor of the American Sports Publishing Company.

There was a general discussion as to whether an All-American team should be listed in the 1937 Guide. It was the sense of the meeting that it would be preferable to list only the outstanding players for the season, as has been done in previous years, exercising as much care as possible to make this list accurate.

The Committee had evidence to show that the inclusion in the 1936 Official Soccer Guide of diagrams describing off-side play proved most popular and helpful, and this feature has been continued in the 1937 edition. Furthermore, the use of colored pages facilitates easy reference to this portion of the book.

The most striking difference between the two editions is the change in the format of that part of the 1937 Guide dealing with the Laws of the Game. The laws are printed across the width of the page, and subsidiary notes placed below each rule, instead

of presenting this material in parallel columns as heretofore. In this connection, the subsidiary material previously designated as "supplemental notes" has been divided into "approved rulings" and "supplemental notes", to correspond to the difference in the character of the material contained under each heading respectively.

The following specific rules changes were acted upon, and incorporated in the 1937 Guide. The Committee voted to accept the change in the International Rules in Law 7, page 89, of the 1936 Guide, by striking out the word "off" and inserting "directly into play beyond the penalty area".

The Committee also approved the action of the International Board, adopted in June, 1936, in connection with Note 17, Law 7, page 90 of the 1936 Guide. This change adds to Note 17 the following:

"It is not permissible for the goal-keeper to receive the ball into his hands from a goal kick by another player in order that he may thereafter kick it into play; the ball must be kicked directly from the ground in the goal area into play, and, if not kicked beyond the penalty area, the kick must be retaken."

Furthermore, the Committee approved a change in Law 8, page 90, of the 1936 Guide, including in the law the following provision intended to give additional protection to the goal-keeper:

"The players must not kick or attempt to kick the ball when it is held by the goal-keeper. Penalty: Punishment for kicking or attempting to kick the ball when it is held by the goal-keeper is a free kick from which a goal cannot be scored direct."

After considerable discussion of dangerous play, as referred to in Law 13, footnote 30, page 94 of the 1936 Guide, the Committee voted to amplify the definition of dangerous play in order to include plays that do not necessarily involve body contact. This change appears in Law 13, Supplemental Note 31, as follows:

"Dangerous play is defined as play of such a nature as to be dangerous or likely to cause injury,—for instance, raising the foot shoulder high, or indulging in what is known as a hitching or double kick, within six feet of an oncoming player is likely to cause injury; or lowering the head to a position level with or below the waist line in an effort to head the ball in the presence of an oncoming player is likely to be a source of injury to the player so heading the ball; or using the knee against an opponent."

"Usually when play which is dangerous or likely to be dangerous is being indulged in, the referee will caution the

offender against a repetition, but it is quite possible that dangerous play may be of such a character as to warrant the referee sending the offender off the field without a caution, and in such event the offender cannot come back into the game."

The Committee further voted to change Law 2, page 86, of the 1936 Guide, referring to the playing of extra periods in case of a tie. In the 1937 Guide, page 27, the second sentence of Law 2 now reads: "In case of a tie, two extra periods of five minutes each are to be played, the score then standing as official."

The Committee voted to change Note 22, page 91, of the 1936 Guide, the last line to read as follows:

"Unintentional handling (that is, the ball touching the hands or arms) shall not be penalized."

There was considerable discussion as to whether the rules should be changed to allow the score of a goal in the event that the ball was in flight at the time the whistle was blown ending the period or game subsequent to which a goal was scored. The matter was tabled for further consideration. No action was taken, on the ground that any revision would cause unnecessary complications in the administration and interpretation of a change in the rule as proposed.

The general progress of the game in the course of the year is referred to in the appropriate sections of the Official Soccer Guide. In general, it can be said that the development of the game among the colleges is increasing steadily, and that the greatest rate of progress is to be observed among the smaller colleges, particularly in the East. The game seems to have made less progress in the Middle West.

BURNHAM N. DELL,
Chairman.

BASEBALL

About ten years ago, under some pressure, the National Collegiate Athletic Association authorized the appointment of a Baseball Rules Committee, of which I was made chairman. By this committee baseball rules were formulated, and printed for several years by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The Rules Committee was then discontinued; in view of the rapid development of baseball as an Olympic sport this evidently was a serious mistake, for since that time the National Collegiate has not been represented by any committee whose primary pur-

pose was to assist the development of amateur baseball with the Olympics in view.

At about the time the intercollegiate baseball rules were being printed another organization, known as the United States Amateur Baseball Federation, was organized by Mr. Leslie Mann, a graduate of Springfield College and a professional baseball player on several of the major league teams. Under this organization a movement was started to develop amateur baseball throughout the country. It was subsidized, I believe, at the beginning by the major baseball leagues, and later on was financed from royalties on an official baseball manufactured for the use of teams associated with the Federation.

Under Mr. Mann's leadership, tournaments were held in various sections of the country. Mr. Mann had before him at all times the thought that amateur baseball should become an integral part of the program of the Olympic games.

As chairman of the National Collegiate Baseball Committee, I was asked by Mr. Mann to assist in this work of promotion. I agreed to do so, but it should be definitely understood that I personally have contributed little or nothing to the promotion work done.

In 1932, under the direction of Mr. Mann, the United States Amateur Baseball Congress was organized. The officers at the present time are:

President—Judge Frederick L. Hoffman, of Cincinnati; Executive Vice-President and Secretary—Leslie Mann; Vice-President—Dr. Edgar Fauver, of Wesleyan University; Treasurer—Mr. Harry Retalick of Miami, treasurer of the First National Bank of Miami.

The U. S. A. Baseball Congress covers over 37 states, with commissioners, and operates in every field except Legion, high school, and college baseball. They are the controlling organization through which all amateur teams must sign up to become eligible for the Olympic and International program.

Last year the National Collegiate Athletic Association appointed the following Baseball Committee:

L. C. Boles—Wooster College; W. J. Disch—University of Texas; Dorsett Graves—University of Washington; Edgar Fauver, Chairman—Wesleyan University; with an advisory committee consisting of: H. J. Stegeman—University of Georgia; R. L. Fisher—University of Michigan; Sam Barry—University of Southern California. This committee was to coöperate in the promotion of Olympic baseball.

Before the last Olympics the U. S. Amateur Baseball Congress became a member of the American Olympic Association under group D, and at the present time the U. S. Amateur Baseball Congress is the only official organization recognized for the promotion of Olympic baseball. Under the efficient direction of

Mr. Mann, baseball was made one of the two unofficial sports on the program at the Olympics in Berlin. Two teams were taken over by Mr. Mann, and they gave such an interesting exhibition that it was immediately voted to make baseball for the second time one of the demonstration games at the Olympics at Tokyo.

I have received the financial report for the year 1936, which indicates that the total disbursements on account of Olympic baseball of the U. S. Amateur Baseball Congress were \$14,696.03; receipts amounted to \$11,035.00. This left a deficit of \$3,661.03, which was absorbed personally by Mr. Mann. As a by-product of the games played in Berlin and several games played in England, an International Amateur Baseball Congress was organized. To date England, Spain, France, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Puerto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, China, and the U. S. A. have formally signed papers of membership in this International Baseball Congress. The Philippines and Japan are known to be coming in, and also more of the Central American countries that are playing baseball this February in their Pan American Athletic Games.

Because of the wide distribution of the members of the Baseball Committee and the inability of practically all members, with the exception of Mr. Boles of Wooster College, to attend the meetings this year in New Orleans, it has been impossible to have a meeting of this committee. The rest of this report, therefore, is personal, rather than from the committee.

1) I am thoroughly convinced that baseball is to become a regular event on the Olympic programs of the future.

2) I am convinced that the majority of the players on the team or teams representing the United States will be college men, either undergraduates, former students, or alumni. I therefore hope that in some way or another the National Collegiate can have a very positive influence not only in the selection of the team or teams but upon the conduct of these teams as they travel back and forth. This can be done only through an affiliation with the U. S. Amateur Baseball Congress.

3) In order to further the proper development of baseball as an Olympic sport it will be necessary to have a continuing organization promoting amateur baseball, with a paid executive.

4) I believe that it is of the utmost importance that alumni and undergraduates, as well as non-collegiate players, be definitely informed in regard to the possibility of Olympic baseball.

5) I feel that the problem of selecting a team or teams is more complicated than that of any other sport, for the reason that it will be impossible to have a sufficient number of tournaments in the early summer, before the champions would sail for the Olympics, to determine the best team. (One organization

holding membership in the U. S. Amateur Baseball Congress has 250,000 players). There seem to be two possibilities for the selection of these teams.

- a) After a careful canvass of the records of college teams in various conferences, select three or four teams and bring them together for a championship game, thus determining a national college champion. This team of course should be prepared to defend the championship by competition with certain teams not representing colleges.
- b) Through the careful study of the records of many teams, select the strongest players and combine them into one team for the Olympic games.
- 6) Another difficult problem will relate to the guarantee of the amateur status of the players. I feel, however, that this problem is no more difficult than that faced by other committees selecting teams. For men still in college we should be compelled to accept the decision of the colleges relative to their amateur status.
- 7) The financial problem of course will be a real one. It is conceivable that the expenses of intersectional games might be met by gate receipts from these games, but that is problematic. I therefore desire to incorporate in this report a letter received from Mr. Mann outlining a plan for an All-American Olympic Baseball Week.

PURPOSE

1. To open the gate for amateur baseball organizations that are national in scope to join and become eligible for International and Olympic Baseball competition.
2. To establish a National All-American Baseball Fund from which the U. S. A. Baseball Congress can conduct an efficient series of team eliminations and assist each state, regional, sectional, or final championship team to attend these championship games in non-Olympic years.
3. To establish an Olympic Baseball Fund to assure the U. S. A. Olympic Baseball team of sufficient finances for the 1940 Olympic games.
4. To permit amateur teams not affiliated with any national organization the privilege of entering, participating, and becoming eligible for the tournaments, championships, tours, and Olympic competition.
5. To better publicize the International tours and Olympic baseball games.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ALL-AMERICAN OLYMPIC BASEBALL WEEK

1. Each National organization must register with the U. S. A. Baseball Congress for the sanction that will grant them official authority to represent, schedule, conduct, and hold jurisdiction over all games played within their organization.

2. Each institution, college, university, high school, club, league, or team may apply for a registration blank direct to the U. S. A. Baseball Congress, who will return the registered blank to the commissioner in charge of the territory in which said applicant resides. This application will be honored providing said team or club has no affiliations with another organization through which they may be represented.

3. Each institution, college, university, high school, league, or team—sanctions granted—agrees to play at least one contest during this National All-American Olympic Baseball Week (designated as the benefit game), when admissions, donations, or collections will be taken, and the entire proceeds from this contest to be turned over to the U. S. A. Baseball Congress National Treasurer, Mr. Harry Retalick, vice-president and treasurer of the First National Bank, Miami, Florida, who will have charge of this National Fund.

4. Each team that participates in this National Week will list the names of each player and manager and mail in along with the funds taken in from this game to the Treasurer for this National Fund. Upon the receipt thereof an active membership certificate will be issued to each team and player, and only those teams and players thus registered will qualify for the tours and Olympic play.

Three tours are virtually completed for 1938:

1. Japan and Philippines (condition).
2. England.
3. Hawaiian Islands.

The income from this National Week will determine how many of these tours will materialize.

The teams and players participating in this National Week automatically become eligible for these tours and Olympic play. It is planned to hold district tournaments in states large enough to divide into districts. Then the state championship team will go into a regional championship series, the winners will enter either a sectional or a final championship series where three teams will win the right to go on these tours.

Championship team, All-American No. 1 to Japan and Philippines.

Championship team, All-American No. 2 to England.

Championship team, All-American No. 3 to Hawaiian Islands.

Every amateur player participating in this National Week will qualify and become eligible for the Olympic eliminations of 1940, providing he has maintained his amateur standing.

I recommend in conclusion:

1) That a Bulletin of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, a considerable part of which is devoted to Olympic Baseball, be prepared and sent to every college and university which is a member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

2) That the Executive Committee approve the proposition of an All-American Olympic Baseball Week for colleges during the last week of May, during which time every college playing a game be urged to contribute either a per cent of the normal gate receipts, or impose an extra five or ten cent charge on admission, for the benefit of the United States Amateur Baseball Congress, and that this be sent directly to Mr. Retalick.

3) That this recommendation be incorporated in the Bulletin above.

4) That a strong committee, well distributed throughout the country, be appointed to further the project of Olympic Baseball, and that a meeting of this committee be sanctioned at the appropriate time.

5) That the National Collegiate Athletic Association apply for membership in the United States Amateur Baseball Congress.

EDGAR FAUVER,
Chairman.

BASKETBALL

Your N. C. A. A. Basketball Rules Committee met in annual session with representatives of other constituent bodies, the joint committee being known officially as the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada. All N. C. A. A. representatives were present. This joint committee meeting was held in Chicago. The joint committee of a year ago was composed of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, and the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association.

Last year the Amateur Athletic Union and the Y. M. C. A. joined in publishing a separate Guide. Sales of this Guide were small and made no appreciable difference in the sales of the Joint Basketball Guide. It is to be noted, also, that in spite of the fact that the National High School Federation was permitted to print and distribute the rules to high schools, and although many thousands of such copies of the rules were distributed gratis to members of the High School Associations, even this had no apparent effect on the sale of the National Basketball Committee book.

For the current year, the Y. M. C. A. again joined the National Basketball Committee. This was brought about by the co-operative efforts of Dr. John Brown, Jr., and your Chairman. The two official Young Men's Christian Association representatives on the Joint Committee are Mr. H. D. Edgren, of the George William College, Chicago, and Mr. E. J. Hickox, of the Springfield College, Springfield, Mass. These two men represent the two outstanding Y. M. C. A. colleges of the United States. This in effect adds two more college representatives to the National Basketball Committee.

It is the policy of the Basketball Rules Committee to make as few changes as possible in the basketball code. In line with this

policy, the only change of importance made for the current year has to do with the elimination of the center jump. This change was recommended to the Rules Committee by the National Basketball Coaches Association, and was also strongly recommended by a majority of the basketball questionnaires. We believe it to be a wise and progressive step. The fear is being expressed in some quarters that this will make the game of basketball too strenuous. I do not share that fear. The present day type of game is nowhere near as taxing on the participants as the game in vogue ten years ago. In spite of the fact that the ball must be brought into the offensive half of the court within ten seconds, there is plenty of rest time allowed to the players by the popular and customary maneuvers of practically all teams in their manipulation of the ball as they attempt to get a close-in shot.

The game of basketball is young and has had a tremendous growth in recent years. Changes in the code have been inevitable and absolutely necessary. It is the hope and the desire of practically everyone that the rules be left alone. Many intersectional games are being played, and rule interpretation and the administration of the game are such that teams from the Pacific Coast play teams on the Atlantic Coast with full and complete satisfaction in administration of the rules.

My association with the Basketball Rules Committee for more than twenty-five years has been pleasant and most enjoyable. I am deeply grateful to the N. C. A. A. and my associates for their confidence and loyal support. It seems to me desirable that I should resign from the Basketball Committee at this time, which I do herewith. In dissociating myself from the splendid body of men who have responsibility for legislation on basketball rules, I hope I may be pardoned for making some observations which seem to me to have value. The aggressive and aspiring coach is generally of doubtful value as a legislator. The coach who is a good legislator on rules qualifies in spite of his chosen profession, not because of it. His intensive study of technique and strategy makes it difficult for him to judge fairly and clearly what is for the best interest of the game itself on a national and international basis.

Our Coaches Associations are potentially splendid and worthwhile. However, these Associations, both locally and nationally, are coming somewhat short of attaining what ought to be their main objectives. The services they are rendering to their membership are not all that the original organization was expected to perform. As valuable members of the teaching profession, our coaches must show an increasing awareness of their part in the educational program. There has seemed to me to be a growing tendency for these groups to devote too much time to the discussion of rules and regulations, all to the detriment of the more important study of technique of tactics and strategy. More seri-

ous consideration of coaching ethics and sportsmanship, with less discussion on rules and rule changes, should be the order of the day. Our games are destined to play an increasingly important part in the development of our youth. We have great need for more coaches, rather, let us say, more teachers, who are striving and studying to make a more valuable contribution as members of an educational staff.

L. W. ST. JOHN,
Chairman.

FOOTBALL

It seemed last year that the season of 1936 would stand out for years as the most colorful and exciting in the history of the game. Instead the 1937 season has eclipsed it and college football during the past autumn reached its greatest peak. The country was studded with great football teams and every Saturday saw scores of exciting contests and stunning upsets. Individual stars were plentiful, but the outstanding feature of the season was the remarkable teamwork which the coaches produced. Even under the very trying weather conditions which persisted throughout the season the skill with which intricate plays were executed was uncanny. It is safe to say that college football coaching never before reached such perfection.

Your committee likes to believe that the better understanding of the rules which has come in the past several years had something to do with the improvement in play and the increased enjoyment of the game by the boys who play it. Coaches for several years past have had to waste little time experimenting with new rules and could devote their efforts to perfecting playing skills in individuals and coöperative effort by the team. If even a small part of the numerous changes advocated had been made this improvement in play would not have been so marked. We do not decry change if the change is needed, but when a delicate mechanism is running smoothly it is generally best to keep it well oiled and let it run.

Your committee feels that if a moratorium on rules changes were declared most coaches, players, and spectators would heave a sigh of relief. So this year, instead of waiting until February for our meeting, giving time for long-winded and generally futile discussion, we are holding it immediately after the N. C. A. A. meeting. There is little to discuss, so why not get the job done at once. Perhaps we may be able to get the rules (not the Guide) printed in time for spring practice. This would be a help if any changes of importance are made, but it is to be hoped that this can be avoided.

It has been said this season that the defense has caught up with and passed the offense, thus making for a paucity of scoring and many scoreless ties. Perhaps there is something in this, but it is always dangerous to judge by a single season's results. Such mistakes as the Rules Committee have made in the past have come from too hasty attempts to correct some temporary condition. Your committee feels that the coaches are quite able to cope with the present situation without any help from rules changes. The development of offense is far from at an end, and the defensive coach is due for many surprises.

Of course, as usual, there is the annual demand for the return of the goal posts to the goal line. Also there are the yearly batch of letters telling us how by using a cantilevered cross-bar the bar can be over the goal lines and the posts offset so as to avoid injuries. Each writer is sure he has discovered something strikingly new, not realizing that such goal posts were commonly used in the old days in an effort to prevent injury. However, as forward passing increased in favor this type of construction was found to interfere with forward passes into the end zone. Protection of the player and freedom in passing was then secured by moving the posts to the end line.

Also, as usual, the demand is being made to do something about the point after touchdown. Every team which loses a close game 7 to 6 or 14 to 13 is sure the point after touchdown should be abolished. In fact the very people who abhor ties also demand the abolition of the point after touchdown. Apparently they fail to realize that the number of tie scores would be doubled if this were done.

Some liberalization of the forward pass is advocated by many coaches. The professional code, and also that of the High School Federation, permits forward passing at any point behind the scrimmage line. This is not a bad rule. It does not add so much to the forward pass attack where passes are thrown over the scrimmage line, but it does add to the deception of an attack which utilizes clever ball handling to confuse the opponents as to the point of attack. Permitting forward movement on a handed pass or lateral would add to both speed and deception in the earlier movements of the backfield.

One of the weak points of modern college football is the rule which prevents a player who legally recovers a ball, fumbled by an opponent, from advancing it. This rule was the outcome of a movement to popularize the lateral pass. It transgresses every fundamental of the Rugby game from which our game sprang, and goes against all our own traditions. What we have gained in the way of lateral passing has scarcely paid for our loss. In fact, now that the lateral has been thoroughly experimented with and its values and weaknesses known, the reason for this rule has vanished. To remove it would get rid of one of the arti-

ficialities of our game but conservatism will make this "about face" difficult to achieve.

As this is written final figures on injuries and fatalities are not available. About mid-season Prof. Eastman made a progress report which indicated less in the way of fatalities than is usually the case. Reports from the members of the Rules Committee cite no fatalities on any college teams, although these reports are not as yet complete. The safety measures in the rules seem to be working well, and no amount of clamor will induce your committee to try and add color to the game at the expense of life or limb of the player.

In no previous season have there been so few questions about the rules, complicated as they are, and as they must be as long as we demand a complicated game. This season there has been an apparent understanding of both the spirit and the letter of the law.

Officiating in 1937 has either been exceptionally good or else the games have offered little in the way of "knotty questions". From all over the country the reports indicate a greater satisfaction with the work of the officials than is usually the case. Considering the extraordinary number of upsets this is quite remarkable.

It seems to me the question to ask and to answer is, "Have we a good game?" If the answer is "Yes", then our course should be clear. Clarify the rules, simplify them when possible, but be careful not to "upset the apple cart". Let us coach and play football, or, if too old for that, then let us be interested spectators until the season ends and then offer a silent prayer that the Rules Committee will have sense enough to leave the rules alone.

WALTER R. OKESON,
Chairman.

ICE HOCKEY

The Committee met at Hanover, N. H., on Saturday and Sunday, May 8-9. Besides the chairman of the Committee, there were present Messrs. Keller, Neidlinger, and Stubbs. Gerald Hallock, III, of Princeton University, a member of the Advisory Committee, attended in place of Mr. Bulkley of Yale. Lieut. Carter, and A. G. Smith, of the Advisory Committee, were also present, and Father Sill was represented by Mr. Tirrell. Major Forbes and Dr. Bell attended the meeting as representatives from McGill University, and assisted greatly in coöordinating our rules with those to be used in Canada this winter by the schools and colleges.

Changes in the rules were made to bring them in line with the professional rules, and yet the Committee maintained those features which it believed are necessary for schools and colleges. It may be possible in the future that closer relations with the Canadian universities through a joint committee or otherwise will effect a more uniform set of rules.

ALBERT I. PRETTYMAN,
Chairman.

SWIMMING AND WATER SPORTS

The Committee met at the time of the National Collegiate Swimming Championships at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., March 26th and 27th, 1937, to discuss rules and to conduct the N. C. A. A. Swimming Championships.

Rules Committee Meeting

There were not outstanding changes made in rules but some additions were made for purposes of clarification.

Rule IV, Officials: He shall appoint take-off judges for each relay. The referee shall instruct each take-off judge to station himself in such position that he can *hold* (the word "hold" is now changed to "place").

In the past some officials would insist on holding the take-off swimmer, interfering with the start, instead of placing his hand on the take-off swimmer's foot, as an aid in judging the "take-off."

Rule V, Contestant: Another paragraph to be added about wearing full suits in dual and championship meets, except the divers, who may wear trunks.

An addition was made here describing the swimming suit as a full suit in swimming races to conform with international and national rules, although the committee went on record urging these bodies to change their rules as soon as possible to permit the wearing of trunks in swimming meets.

Rule V, Contestant, Sec. 2, 2nd Paragraph: Change the word "six" to "seven" in the last line. At the end of the second sentence, after the word "held," is to be inserted "45 minutes after the tie."

Increase in the number of finalists in the dive from six to seven contestants. There is also a provision for the time of holding a swim-off in case of a tie for the last place in the eliminations in the championships.

With each succeeding year the occasion of the Annual National Collegiate Swimming Championship marks a gathering of all those interested in college and school swimming activities. In addition to the fine competition which marked the climax of the swimming season, the Rules Committee, the college coaches, and the interscholastic coaches met for rule-making conferences and business sessions. These get-together meetings have been a great force in putting American swimming on its present high plane.

The 1938 National Collegiate Athletic Association championship meet was awarded to Rutgers University and will be held at New Brunswick, N. J., Friday and Saturday, March 25 and 26.

Professor Fred W. Luehring

There was only one note to mar the success of the 1937 meeting and that was the absence of Professor Fred Luehring. With the retirement of Professor Luehring as chairman, the National Collegiate Athletic Association Swimming Committee went on record as paying tribute to this outstanding leader, who has done so much for swimming in general, and college and school swimming in particular. Many years ago he conceived the idea of bringing together all the colleges of the country in a big national intercollegiate meet and he has seen his work grow from rather humble beginnings until it now holds an undisputed position as the outstanding force in American aquatics. One could go on for some length in praise of his achievement and in thanks for his organizing ability and his courage in carrying along the project in the face of great odds, but we will let his record as swimmer, organizer, leader, and sportsman, stand for itself:

Member hard ball water polo team, University of Chicago, 1905-1906. Played the full games against C. A. A., Pennsylvania, and Yale.

Member of National Collegiate Swimming Rules Committee since its foundation in 1913; acting chairman 1914; chairman 1915-1936; advisory member 1937; editor, first Intercollegiate Swimming Guide in 1915 and for the following five years; only member who has been on the Rules Committee since its foundation in 1913.

Coach of swimming and water polo, Princeton University, during the absence of Frank Sullivan, 1919-1920, winning the Intercollegiate Water Polo Championship.

Established swimming as an intercollegiate sport, and coached the swimming teams 1920-1922 during his directorship of athletics at the University of Nebraska.

Assisted in establishing swimming as a major sport at the University of Minnesota while director of athletics there from 1922 to 1931.

Secretary, American Olympic Swimming Committee, X Olympiad; chairman, American Olympic Men's Swimming Committee XI Olympiad.

Member, Organizing Committee, and member, Board of Governors,
National Collegiate Life Saving Society.

The Annual Meet

The fourteenth annual National Collegiate swimming championships were participated in by seventeen universities and colleges with 64 contestants, as follows:

Bowdoin	Illinois	Massachusetts State	Southern California
Carleton	Indiana	Michigan	Stanford
Chicago	Iowa	Michigan State	Wisconsin
Colorado	Iowa State	Ohio	Yale
Dartmouth			

This meet was of especial importance because it marked the first time that the championships were held at the University of Minnesota, a pioneer contender which has given long and outstanding support to this great meet. It was also memorable in the light of the fact that it was held in the new and modern swimming plant recently opened at this university. Furthermore, it was the first National Collegiate meet conducted as a team championship, a fact which gave to it added interest and importance. The program followed was the one which has been in force for several years, with trials and finals in half of the events held on Friday afternoon and evening and the second half of the program being completed on Saturday afternoon and evening.

Two new intercollegiate, National Collegiate, and meet records were established in the championships, all of them being made in the relays by the great Michigan team:

300 yard medley relay	2:57:8
400 yard free style relay	3:32:2

Michigan has been outstanding in the National Collegiate individual championships for some years, but in this first team championship they probably dominated the meet more than ever before, and this in the face of excellent competition. Although the times made in the individual events may not have been as good as those in the year previous, nevertheless the races were all strenuously contested.

Following is the official placing of the teams and individuals for the National Collegiate Athletic Association swimming championships for the year 1937:

1. Michigan	75 points
2. Ohio State	39
3. Yale	33
4. Northwestern	13
5. Iowa	11
6. Chicago	7
7. Pennsylvania	6
8. Stanford	5
9. Princeton	4
10. Minnesota	4
11. Dartmouth	1

1500 Meters Free Style	John Macionis, Yale
50 Yard Free Style	Ed Kirar, Michigan
150 Yard Backstroke	William Neunzig, Ohio State
220 Yard Free Style	Tom Haynie, Michigan
300 Yard Medley Relay	Michigan: Fred Cody, Jack Kasley, Bob Mowerson
100 Yard Free Style	Ed Kirar, Michigan
200 Yard Breast Stroke	Jack Kasley, Michigan
440 Yard Free Style	Tom Haynie, Michigan
400 Yard Free Style Relay	Michigan: W. Tomski, Tom Haynie, Ed Kirar, Bob Mowerson
One Meter Springboard Diving	Jim Patterson, Ohio State
Three Meter Springboard Diving	Ben Grady, Michigan

Although the number of schools represented and the number of contestants entered was not as great in this post-Olympic year as was the case in the Olympic year, it was, nevertheless, highly successful and gave evidence of the increasing and widespread interest in the field of intercollegiate swimming. The gross receipts of the meet were \$1,590.00, the expenditures were \$760.02, and the net proceeds, \$829.98, were pro-rated among the competing teams.

A vote of thanks was extended to Directors Frank G. McCormick and L. F. Keller and the University of Minnesota for their generous hospitality. Thanks are also due to Coach Niels Thorpe and his staff for the excellent manner in which the meet was conducted.

ROBERT J. H. KIPHUTH,
Chairman.

TRACK AND FIELD

The Committee met on June 17th at Berkeley, California, to discuss rules. All were present except Lawson Robertson of the University of Pennsylvania, representing the Second District.

Rules

At the Rules Meeting the most important matter decided was that the rule concerning ties in the pole vault and high jump which had been initiated for the 1937 season was unsatisfactory in operation, and the Committee voted to rescind this rule, reverting to the rule formerly in effect covering ties in these events. It was also decided that the interpretation of the rule regarding start and finish lines be re-written. Another decision made was that in the pole vault a trial shall be counted when any part of the competitor's pole is carried past the line of the standards. It was agreed that a paragraph be added in the "Questions and

"Answers" section to prevent the disqualification of an athlete who may take a few steps accidentally on or inside the curb during the course of a race.

Annual Meet

The Sixteenth Annual Meet was held at Berkeley, California, in the Stadium of the University of California, on June 18 and 19, 1937. One hundred and seventy-three athletes competed, representing sixty-six universities. Out of the guarantee of \$10,000 to cover travelling expenses of athletes posted by the University of California, host of the meet, full first class rail fare and pullman was allowed to one hundred and eight of the one hundred and seventy-three competing athletes.

Selection of the athletes was made on the strength of the records they had turned in during the meets earlier in the season, and a small sum was held back to cover payment of pullman and rail fare for any athlete who may not have been granted this guarantee but whose performance in placing in the meet indicated that the Committee had not been fully conversant with his ability. The Selection Committee felt that this latter action was a safeguard against error, and recommends that future selection committees consider it in making up their invitations to athletes.

Three new records were set in the meet, these being: the pole vault at 14' 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ ", by William Sefton of the University of Southern California; the half-mile run, by John Woodruff of the University of Pittsburgh who ran the distance in 1:50.3; the two-mile run, by Gregg Rice of the University of Notre Dame who covered this distance in 9:14.2.

The total income of the meet was \$15,748.26 and exceeded the expenditures by \$106.74. These expenditures included \$10,222.20 which was paid toward the expenses of the competing athletes who were invited and those who, although not invited, did score in the meet. Each such allowance consisted of full first class rail and pullman fare for the athlete. The meet was particularly well handled by the authorities at the University of California. Their work in preparing the field, inciting interest among the newspaper writers and service clubs of the San Francisco district, was particularly noteworthy.

K. L. WILSON,
Chairman.

WRESTLING

Annual N. C. A. A. Wrestling Championships

The Tenth Annual Championship Meet was held at Terre Haute, Indiana, on March 19th and 20th under the auspices of the Indiana State Teachers College. The following table shows the comparison of this year's Meet with all previous championship meets conducted under the auspices of the Wrestling Rules Committee:—

		Location	Year	Institutions Represented	Individual Contestants	Percentage Refund on Transportation Expense of Visiting Contestants and Coaches
1st	Annual Meet	Iowa State College	1928	16	40	55.33%
2nd	" "	Ohio State University	1929	29	79	20% Plus
3rd	" "	Penn State College	1930	25	61	16% Plus
4th	" "	Brown University	1931	26	67	35.25%
5th	" "	Indiana University	1932	24	75	None—Note 1
6th	" "	Lehigh University	1933	30	86	65% Plus
7th	" "	University of Michigan	1934	23	77	10.8%
8th	" "	Lehigh University	1935	42	131	67.57%
9th	" "	Washington & Lee. Uni.	1936	23	72	None—Note 2
10th	" "	Indiana State Teachers	1937	24	84	65.16%

Note 1—In 1932—Indiana University paid all local expenses of the meet and all gross receipts (\$494.00) were donated to American Olympic Wrestling Fund.

Note 2—In 1936—all net receipts (\$1,079.57) were donated to the American Olympic Wrestling Fund.

Until this year our annual meet has been a general collegiate wrestling championship open to properly certified representatives of all recognized colleges and universities throughout the country. The rule adopted by the Association last year, limiting participation in annual meets conducted by the Association to representatives of institutions holding active or allied membership in the Association, undoubtedly cut down the number of participants in this year's meet and makes all of these annual meets strictly National Collegiate Athletic Association championships instead of the nation-wide collegiate championships they have been heretofore. The Wrestling Rules Committee questions the advisability of this action.

For the first time in many years there were no representatives of New England or Southern institutions entered in our meet, and only five Eastern institutions participated.

The well-balanced Oklahoma A. & M. College team won the championship, and the University of Oklahoma, last year's

champions, took second place. The individual and team scores were as follows:

118 lb. Class

1st Place	McDaniel	Oklahoma A. & M. College
2nd Place	Natvig	Iowa State Teachers College
3rd Place	Carr	University of Oklahoma

126 lb. Class

1st Place	Brand	Cornell College
2nd Place	Anderson	Central State Teachers College
3rd Place	Matthews	University of Oklahoma

135 lb. Class

1st Place	Cheney	Iowa State Teachers College
2nd Place	Parkey	Oklahoma A. & M. College
3rd Place	Villa Real	Oklahoma Central State Teachers College

145 lb. Class

1st Place	Henson	Oklahoma A. & M. College
2nd Place	McIlvoy	University of Illinois
3rd Place	Carson	University of Oklahoma

155 lb. Class

1st Place	Keas	University of Oklahoma
2nd Place	Jessup	Kansas State Agri. College
3rd Place	Scrivens	Oklahoma A. & M. College

165 lb. Class

1st Place	Base	Oklahoma A. & M. College
2nd Place	Word	University of Oklahoma
3rd Place	Farrell	Iowa State College

175 lb. Class

1st Place	Whitaker	University of Minnesota
2nd Place	Ginay	University of Illinois
3rd Place	Lorette	Oklahoma A. & M. College

Heavyweight

1st Place	Ricks	Oklahoma A. & M. College
2nd Place	Haak	University of Indiana
3rd Place	Gustafson	University of Minnesota

TEAM SCORES

Institution	Falls	Placement	Total
Oklahoma A. & M. College	5	26	31
University of Oklahoma	2	11	13
Iowa State Teachers College	1	8	9
University of Minnesota	3	6	9
University of Illinois	2	6	8
Cornell College (Iowa)	2	5	7
Kansas State Agricultural College	2	3	5
Oklahoma Central State Teachers College	0	4	4
University of Indiana	1	3	4
Iowa State College	2	1	3
University of Michigan	2	0	2
Chicago University	1	0	1
Haverford College	1	0	1

Oklahoma Southwest State Teachers College	1	0	1
St. Lawrence University	1	0	1
West Virginia University	1	0	1

The above team scores are based on 5 points for 1st place, 3 points for 2nd place, and 1 point for 3rd place, plus 1 point for each fall secured throughout the meet. The other eight teams participating scored no points.

Finances

The Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce guaranteed for Indiana State Teachers College minimum net gate receipts of \$1000 to be used for transportation refund to the visiting contestants and coaches. The Wrestling Rules Committee regrets that the gate receipts were not sufficient to cover this guarantee and that it was, therefore, necessary for the Chamber of Commerce to donate \$846.23 to cover the guarantee.

DETAILED FINANCIAL REPORT

Receipts—

Entry Fees—85 @ \$2	\$170.00
Tickets (minus gov't tax)	650.15

Total Receipts of the Meet	\$820.15
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Local Expenses—

Awards	\$97.15
Gate Help	35.00
Extra Stenographic Service	3.90
Printing and Advertising	249.74
Officials (Referees)	174.91
Luncheon	42.85
Decorations and Booths	30.33
Construction of Mats (sewing, etc.)	30.50
Laundering (I.U. Mat Cover)	2.00

Total Local Expenses Charged Against Gate Receipts	666.38
Note—(Indiana State Teachers College and individuals connected with the College donated numerous items of local expense amounting to \$272.51.)	

Actual Net Receipts	\$153.77
Chamber of Commerce Guarantee	846.23

Total Net Receipts Guaranteed	\$1,000.00
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The following deductions from net receipts were approved by the coaches present—

Awards for 1936 Championships	\$30.08
Films of the Finals	151.88

Total Deductions	181.96
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Net Amount Refund to Visiting Contestants and Coaches	\$818.04
Total Cost of Transportation of Visiting Contestants and Coaches	\$1,488.42
Percentage refund	65.16%

Meetings

The Wrestling Rules Committee held the usual annual conference with the coaches present at the championship meet for discussion of proposed changes in rules and recommendations of the coaches present on these proposed changes. Most of the discussion at this conference was devoted to ways and means by which we can overcome the growing tendency on the part of contestants to wait for the opponent to take the offensive and which results in long drawn-out and uninteresting main bouts followed usually by extra period bouts to decide the match. The prevalence of this growing evil was evident to all interested in intercollegiate wrestling, but there was a wide difference of opinion as to the proper solution of the problem; consequently, the Committee decided to call for a vote of all the college wrestling coaches on the remedies suggested and a later mail vote by the Committee for final decision. The opinions of the members of the Committee differed as widely as those of the coaches as to the plan which offered the greatest promise of success, and the majority of the Committee finally decided to try, as an experiment for the coming year, a radical change in the rules, namely, the elimination of watches for time advantage behind, thereby throwing the decision entirely up to the judgment of the referee in all matches in which no falls result. Obviously, the success of this plan depends upon securing thoroughly competent and impartial officials and coöperation of the coaches concerned. The Committee believes that if the coaches and officials will give the new rules a thorough and impartial trial during the coming season this will prove the success or failure of the plan, and if it proves unsuccessful, the Committee will be prompt to rescind this change and undertake to find another solution.

Wrestling Coaches Association

The College Wrestling Coaches Association held its annual social and business meeting, as usual, at the time of the annual wrestling championships. The trophy awarded annually by the Coaches Association to the outstanding wrestler in the annual championship meet went to Stanley Henson of Oklahoma A. & M. College. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles Speidel, Pennsylvania State College; Vice-President, B. R. Patterson, Kansas State Agricultural College; and Secretary-Treasurer, W. Austin Bishop, University of Pennsylvania.

Films

Four 400 ft. movie reels of the final first place matches in the championship meet were taken. The coaches present at the meet

voted to deduct the cost of these films from the net gate receipts before making refund to the visiting contestants and coaches. Each team was charged \$6.60 as its share of this expense. These films are now available for use by the institutions which helped to pay for them on payment of transportation and insurance charges only. Other institutions may secure the same by payment of \$6.60 plus transportation and insurance charges.

Annual Guide

The 1937-38 National Collegiate Wrestling Guide, including both the college and high school wrestling rules, has been published in somewhat changed form and with a decided increase in the size of the pictorial section. A vigorous campaign is being waged to increase the sale of this Guide and put it on a paying basis. Copies may be secured from any A. G. Spalding & Brothers Store or from the American Sports Publishing Company, P. O. Box 611—City Hall Station, New York City, at the usual price of 25c. per copy.

1938 National Collegiate Wrestling Championships

The annual meet in 1938 will be held March 25th and 26th at Pennsylvania State College. Pennsylvania State College guarantees to refund to the visiting contestants and coaches all net receipts of this meet and guarantees that the minimum refund will be \$1,000.

R. G. CLAPP, M.D.,
Chairman.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

I. FEDERAL ADMISSIONS TAX

On page 79 of the *Proceedings of the Thirty-first National Convention of the N. C. A. A.* you will find the report of the Committee up to December, 1936. Reference is made to that report as a means of acquaintance with the objectives of the Committee.

During the past year there is little to report other than that the cases which had been pending in the courts have made some progress. The Georgia case, after a decision in the District Court in January, 1937, in favor of the state institutions, has been appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals where it was argued in October of this year. At the time of writing this report no word has been received as to any decision by that court. The Iowa case, after being lost by the United States in the District Court, was appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals and there reversed and sent back to the District Court for further hearing. The conclusion of the Circuit Court of Appeals, however, was not based on the constitutional question. In the suit against the State of Minnesota, the State Treasurer, and the University of Minnesota, a preliminary motion to dismiss was made by the defendants early in the summer. This motion was overruled, and the defendants have now filed an answer. Presumably a hearing in this case will be held during the winter.

At a number of state-supported institutions conclusions were reached to refuse to collect the tax, and at one of those, namely, the University of Michigan, an assessment of the penalty prescribed by the statute for such refusal has now been paid preliminary to starting an action in the Court of Claims for refund. The committee are of the opinion that in one or more of these cases the basic questions will be definitely decided in due course.

The committee regret to report that due to illness Mr. Newton D. Baker has felt constrained to withdraw from farther participation. From the creation of the committee Mr. Baker has been most helpful. He expressed his willingness and desire to act as special counsel for the committee because of his keen interest in the work of our educational institutions in general, particularly in their intercollegiate athletic activities. He said that the War Department, when faced with the problem of officering the tremendously expanded army at the beginning of the participation by the United States in the World War, had found the contribution of intercollegiate athletics very helpful. Members of the Association we feel should be advised that despite the fact that Mr. Baker's time commands high professional compensation and

despite the fact that he has devoted no little time and effort to our problem, he most generously insisted upon his part being considered a contribution.

With Mr. Baker's approval and warm recommendation the members of the committee have approached the Honorable William D. Mitchell of New York, former Solicitor General and then Attorney General of the United States, to carry on from the point at which Mr. Baker was constrained to drop out. Arrangements with Mr. Mitchell cannot be said to have been finally made. However, we are glad to announce that it is not unlikely that he will assist the committee.

Decisions by the United States Supreme Court during the last year, notably in the cases involving, first, the New York Water Department and second, the Panama Railroad Company, indicated that the court has not, as many had assumed, weakened in its view that neither the state nor the United States may impose tax burdens upon governmental activities of the other.

RALPH W. AIGLER,
Chairman.

II. COMMITTEE ON ELIGIBILITY

The smallest number of cases of eligibility have been referred to the committee during the past of any recent year. The resulting opinions were accepted without protest or evidence of dissatisfaction. The regulations adopted seem to have become generally known and accepted. The evidence of a spirit of good sportsmanship is particularly gratifying.

No cases have been referred to the committee as a result of the proposals made and adopted covering transfers from junior colleges to senior colleges. Perhaps it is too early to congratulate the N. C. A. A. on a sensible solution of a knotty problem, but at least it is clear that it was not a cause for a storm of cases. Later events may throw more light on the matter.

This report is submitted with more than usual satisfaction.

R. L. SACKETT,
THOMAS E. FRENCH,
Committee.

III. ON A PROPOSED N. C. A. A. INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEET

Introduction. Appointed at a meeting of the Executive Committee held in New York City on September 11, 1937, your committee has conferred with a special committee appointed by President Holcombe Ward of the United States Lawn Tennis Association comprised of Mr. Joseph W. Wear of Philadelphia, Mr. Ralph Westcott of Chicago, with Mr. Charles S. Garland of Chicago as chairman, relative to the formulation of a plan under which the National Collegiate Athletic Association might take over from the United States Lawn Tennis Association the sponsorship and conduct of the Intercollegiate Tennis Championships. The following report submits, among other things, definite recommendations which are the joint findings of your committee and the special committee of the U. S. L. T. A. with which your committee has conferred fully.

Historical Background of the Intercollegiate Tennis Championships. Your committee believes it is desirable to present a brief sketch of the history of the championships, so that the members of the N. C. A. A. may be conversant with the various steps which have built up the rich tradition of this event over a period of fifty-four years.

On April 17, 1883, a meeting was held at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, by a group of representatives from Yale, Brown, and Amherst. It was decided to invite Harvard and Williams to join the Association, and Harvard immediately accepted. A subsequent meeting was held on June 7, 1883, when a motion was adopted that Pennsylvania, Princeton, Columbia, and Williams be invited to join the Association, that the rules of the U. S. L. T. A. be adopted, and that the first tournament be held on the courts of Trinity College. On that same day the first Championships began and continued for the following two days. Because of the limited number of entries, both the singles and the doubles championship were round-robin events, the singles being won by Joseph S. Clark of Harvard, who also won the doubles with Howard A. Taylor. Brown and Yale tied for second place.

The Fall Championships were held the same year, starting on October 9, 1883. The singles championship was an elimination tournament, but the doubles championship was continued as a round-robin. In 1884 the Association decided to abolish the Spring tournament and to abolish the round-robin style of play. In 1885 the site of the championships was moved to New Haven, Connecticut, and remained there from 1885 to 1900, being played on the clay courts of the New Haven Lawn Club.

On August 15, 1900, a special meeting was held, and it was

decided to change the tournament from New Haven to the grass courts of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pennsylvania. At that same time Mr. Isaac H. Clothier, father of William J. Clothier (subsequently an intercollegiate champion and also a national champion) presented a cup to become the property of the college first winning seven points. A win in singles or doubles counted one point.

In 1917 and 1918 no tournament was held, due to the World War. Following the Championships in the Fall of 1919 it was decided to change the tournament from the Fall to the Spring, and beginning with June of 1920 the Championships have been held in that month.

In 1927 the old Intercollegiate Association went out of existence and the operations of the Association were transferred to a committee to be appointed by the President of the U. S. L. T. A., such committee to be composed of four graduates who had represented their colleges as undergraduates and three undergraduates who were then playing tennis for their respective colleges. Since that time this committee has carried on the affairs of the old Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association.

In 1919 a new cup was presented by the Merion Cricket Club. This cup was retired in 1933 by Leland Stanford University. In 1934 a new cup was presented, with the following change in the method of scoring: 3 points to be scored for the winner of the singles, 3 points for the winners of the doubles, 2 points for being a runner-up in singles or doubles, and 1 point for being a semi-finalist, 18 points being necessary for a college to win permanent possession of the cup.

In 1928 the Merion cup was established to be competed for by those who were defeated in their first singles match of the National Intercollegiate Championships. In 1935 and 1936 the Championships were moved from Merion to the clay courts of Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. In 1937 the tournament was returned to the grass courts of the Merion Cricket Club.

Recent developments leading up to Presentation of this Report. In the Spring of 1935, prior to the holding of the National Intercollegiate Championships at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, Mr. Chester Johnson, President of the Western Lawn Tennis Association (a sectional affiliate of the U.S.L.T.A.) consulted Major John Griffith, President of the N. C. A. A. and Commissioner of the Western Conference, to ask his assistance in making the proper preparations for the holding of this event. Major Griffith was very helpful in making this tournament a success.

The conversations which took place between Major Griffith and Mr. Johnson brought out the fact that Major Griffith had from

time to time been asked by various college athletic directors why the colleges themselves did not hold their own intercollegiate championship. These two gentlemen approached this matter from a purely disinterested viewpoint based solely upon the best interests of intercollegiate tennis. At that time the matter did not develop beyond the conversational stage, until the Spring of 1937, when Mr. Holcombe Ward, President of the U. S. L. T. A., requested Mr. Garland to meet with Major Griffith to continue the discussions and to endeavor to formulate some satisfactory solution of the problem. Thereupon a number of preliminary meetings were held in Chicago in which Major Griffith conferred with Messrs. Johnson, Westcott, and Garland representing the U. S. L. T. A., with the result that the N. C. A. A. appointed a special committee, as described in the introduction of this report, to collaborate with a similar special committee representing the U. S. L. T. A. appointed by Mr. Holcombe Ward to endeavor to work out the details.

Plan Recommended for the Conduct of the National Intercollegiate Tennis Championships by the National Collegiate Athletic Association

ORGANIZATION

1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association shall appoint a standing committee on tennis which shall have general supervision of all the intercollegiate tennis activities of the Association, such committee to appoint sub-committees in each of the eight districts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, for the purpose of fostering and directing the tennis activities of the Association in these districts.
2. The president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association shall appoint an Intercollegiate Tennis Committee to collaborate with the standing committee on tennis of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. For the purpose of conducting the final or championship tournament hereinafter described, the president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall appoint annually from the membership of its standing committee on tennis a committee of three, and the president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association shall appoint annually from the membership of its Intercollegiate Tennis Committee a committee of three, and the three N. C. A. A. members and the three U. S. L. T. A. members shall combine to form a tournament committee of six, the chairman of which for a period of three years will be appointed by the president of the U. S. L. T. A. This tournament committee will be in charge of the conduct of the tournament, umpiring, lining, etc.

3. The president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association shall, in collaboration with the president or presidents of the U. S. L. T. A. sectional association or associations which correspond geographically to each of the eight districts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, appoint committees to collaborate with the sub-committees of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in each of the latter's eight districts. For the purpose of conducting the several qualifying or district tournaments hereinafter described, the chairman of the standing committee on tennis of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall appoint annually from the membership of its district committee in each district a committee of three, and the president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association in collaboration with the president or presidents of the U. S. L. T. A. section or sections corresponding to the eight N. C. A. A. districts shall appoint annually from the membership of each of its sectional committees a committee of three, and the three N. C. A. A. members and the three U. S. L. T. A. members shall combine to form a district tournament committee of six, the chairman of which for a period of three years will be appointed by the president of the U. S. L. T. A. This tournament committee will be in charge of the tournament, umpiring, lining, etc.

CONDUCT OF THE QUALIFYING AND CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS

1. There shall be qualifying events or tournaments in both singles and doubles leading up to the championship tournament in singles and doubles.
2. The geographical divisions or districts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association—there are eight such districts at the present time—shall be employed in conducting the qualifying events through a qualifying tournament in each district.
3. The National Collegiate Athletic Association through its several district tennis committees shall select the date, site, and surface for the qualifying events or district tournaments.
4. The number of entrants or participants from each college or university in the district qualifying tournaments shall be limited to six in singles and three teams in doubles.
5. The "seeding" as between colleges or universities and as between individual players shall be conducted by the tournament committee in charge of each tournament.
6. The standing committee on tennis of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Intercollegiate Tennis Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association shall collaborate in working out some method of weighting the qualifying

or district tournaments to permit equitable representation from each such district tournament in the final or championship tournament.

7. For the period of three years immediately following the adoption of this plan, the final or championship tournament shall be played on clay courts at the Merion Cricket Club. Thereafter the standing committee on tennis of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall select the date, site, and surface for the final or championship tournament.

ELIGIBILITY

1. The general eligibility regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall govern the eligibility of all participants in both the qualifying and final tournaments. It is understood in this connection that participants representing duly accredited Canadian and Mexican colleges or universities may compete in a district qualifying tournament convenient for them, such participation being limited to one such qualifying tournament.

Note: Participation in athletic competitions conducted by the National Collegiate Athletic Association is limited to athletes representing colleges and universities which are active members of the Association. However, athletes representing allied members (colleges and universities belonging to conferences affiliated with the National Collegiate Athletic Association) may participate provided the committee in charge of that particular competition so requests of the Council and the request is granted.

Signed:

Committee of the United States
Lawn Tennis Association
Joseph W. Wear
Ralph Westcott
Charles S. Garland, chairman
December 2, 1937.

* Suggestions

The following ideas were developed either during the course of the joint meeting of the two committees representing respec-

* Filed by the joint action of the special tennis committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the special committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association as an appendix to the committees' report entitled "Plan Recommended for the conduct of the National Intercollegiate Tennis Championships by the National Collegiate Athletic Association".

tively the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the United States Lawn Tennis Association, held at the Yale Club in New York, October 14, 1937, or during the course of correspondence carried on subsequent to the meeting.

It was decided that the several points included in what follows should not be made part of the official plan specifically recommended by the two committees for the conduct of the National Intercollegiate Tennis Championship by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, but rather that they should form a second document entitled "Suggestions", which should be submitted with the report to both associations for the following purposes:

- A. To present information with respect to the discussions and opinions held by the two committees relative to several matters dealing with the operation of the plan recommended.
 - B. To furnish what may prove helpful suggestions to the proposed standing committee on tennis of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the proposed Intercollegiate Tennis Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association if and when appointed.
 - C. To request that the National Collegiate Athletic Association, if the plan recommended be approved, take action immediately with respect to certain special phases of the matter of eligibility. (See point 3 in what follows).
1. *The problem of "weighting" the qualifying or district tournaments.* (See point 6 in section of the "Plan Recommended" entitled "Conduct of the Qualifying and Championship Tournaments".) In discussing this problem, which involves the working out of a plan or system of proportional representation for each of the several district qualifying tournaments in relation to the final or championship tournament, the following "weighting" or proportional plan was suggested as a workable one with which to make a start:

"Ten per cent of the actual entries figured to the nearest multiple of four, but not less than four players in singles and two teams in doubles, with exact midway point between multiples of four to be considered as permitting the larger number to qualify."
 2. *Eligibility of players on tennis teams of Oxford and Cambridge universities.* It was felt that players representing Oxford and Cambridge universities should be allowed to enter the final or championship tournament without playing through a qualifying or district tournament. Such a privilege would be similar to that extended to ranking tennis players of foreign

countries in connection with the Championship of the United States, as well as the continuance of a custom already established whereby Oxford and Cambridge players have been invited to participate in the National Intercollegiate Championships.

3. *Eligibility.* (See section of "Plan Recommended" entitled "Eligibility"). It was felt that if the "Plan Recommended" be adopted, certain special phases of the eligibility problem, over and above the basic eligibility regulation contained in the plan, had better be covered by the special and immediate action of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at its 1937 convention. It was recommended as follows:
 - A. That with respect to the participation of "allied" members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the tennis tournaments—both qualifying or district and final or championship—either the Council or the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association should at the 1937 annual convention declare all "allied" members eligible for participation in the tournaments described.
 - B. That the president and the secretary of the National Collegiate Athletic Association be empowered to admit to membership in the Association all properly qualified colleges and universities who file their membership applications by April 1, 1938.
It should be kept in mind that some colleges have entered the Intercollegiate Tennis Championships heretofore who have not been members of the N. C. A. A. They may desire to compete in the 1938 tournaments under the proposed new plan. However, the N. C. A. A. membership regulations state that new members are elected only at the annual convention. Consequently, the special legislation suggested or its equivalent will be required to cover the cases of those colleges who may apply for membership when the public announcement is made of the new plan for conducting the Intercollegiate Tennis Championships which, of course, would be subsequent to the 1937 convention.
4. *Personnel of Standing Committee on Tennis of the N. C. A. A.* (See point 1 in section of the "Plan Recommended" entitled "Organization"). It was suggested that in appointing this committee it might be advisable to have on it a representative from each of the eight districts of the N. C. A. A.; such representative might also be appointed chairman of the sub-committee in his district.

December 2, 1937.

Conclusion. Your committee wishes to express its deepest appreciation of the hearty coöperation extended at all times during the negotiations by the members of the special tennis committee functioning on behalf of the U. S. L. T. A. It has been a great pleasure for us to work with these men whose interest in intercollegiate tennis is so deep and sincere.

The work of your committee was greatly simplified by the work done by Mr. Garland and Major Griffith prior to the committee's appointment. Particular thanks are due Mr. Garland for the information contained in this report relative to the historical background of these tennis championships, and for the *résumé* of the steps taken leading up to the appointment of the special committees representing respectively the U. S. L. T. A. and the N. C. A. A.

Furthermore, all who are interested in intercollegiate tennis and in the welfare of tennis in general owe a great debt of thanks and appreciation to the U. S. L. T. A. which has directly sponsored and conducted the Intercollegiate Tennis Championships since 1927. The U. S. L. T. A. has been entirely unselfish in this whole matter. It took these tennis championships under its wing when the latter sought able executive direction and control. The U. S. L. T. A. has felt that it has been holding the championships in trust for the colleges until such time as a college association or organization of national scope was available and ready to assume the responsibility and control of intercollegiate tennis.

The members of the two committees which have carefully studied this whole matter believe that the proposed plan represents a distinct forward step in the advancement of intercollegiate tennis.

BURNHAM N. DELL
RICHARD N. WILLIAMS II
PHILIP O. BADGER, *Chairman.*

ADDRESSES

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

MAJOR JOHN L. GRIFFITH

It is indeed a pleasure to greet you men who represent so many of the leading colleges and universities of this country at this thirty-second annual convention of our Association. I am sure that you will all enjoy the hospitality of the good people of this very friendly city. It is my duty to submit to you a report of my stewardship. Since, however, there is but little that I personally have been able to accomplish, and consequently there is very little to report so far as I am concerned, I am going to take the liberty of reviewing with you our relationships with other organizations, some of the work that has been done by the men of this Association during the year 1937, and then finally, if I may transgress upon your good nature as one who has had the great privilege of working with you for many years in this Association and as a retiring president, I would like to talk with you about our policies and objectives, and attempt to envisage the future of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Organizations and associations usually come into existence to render a special service to their constituent members. I need not remind the older men in this audience that the N. C. A. A. came into being at a time when many educational leaders were seriously considering the advisability of abolishing football. General Palmer E. Pierce and others at that time realized that the evils connected with this great game were not inherent in the sport, and suggested that with wise and proper administration these evils could be reduced at least to a minimum. In other words, the original purpose of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was to establish the principle of institutional control of collegiate sports, to stimulate and develop both intramural and intercollegiate athletics, to encourage the adoption of desirable eligibility rules, and, in short, to assist in maintaining athletic activities on a high plane. While much has been accomplished in the preceding thirty-two years, may I in passing suggest that this organization is needed today as much as it was at the turn of the century.

Very often when associations have been established the tendency is to forget the purpose that brought them into existence and to strive to strengthen them and add to their powers and prerogatives. Through the years it seems clear to me that we have pretty much kept our eyes on the goal and have not been

interested in attempting to build a powerful and dominating institution. In our work, however, we frequently come in contact with other national athletic organizations. May I then speak first concerning our relations with the Amateur Athletic Union. Since Dean Nicolson has placed on the agenda for this afternoon's business session a report of the Committee on Relations with the American Olympic Association, I will just touch upon one phase of the matter at this time.

The A. A. U., which was organized in 1887, was composed of eleven athletic clubs. Some time after its organization this association proclaimed that it was the governing body of a number of amateur sports in the United States. The colleges were never asked whether they wished to have the A. A. U. assume dictatorial and governmental power over their athletics, and because this question of sovereignty has never been satisfactorily settled there has been through the last fifty years more or less conflict between the two organizations. I need not remind you that there have been a few intermittent skirmishes between the N. C. A. A. and the A. A. U., after each of which the A. A. U. yielded some ground. For instance, some years ago the Amateur Athletic Union insisted that in order for a college man to compete in a conference or dual track meet he would be required to pay one dollar for registration in the A. A. U., and further that the colleges would be expected to pay a sanction fee. The college men of course protested, and the A. A. U. compromised by cutting the registration fee down to 25 cents, and by agreeing that boys competing in college meets would not be required to register.

Later the A. A. U. disqualified some college swimmers who had competed in an amateur meet, on the ground that the sponsors of the meet had not paid the A. A. U. a fee for sanctioning it. After vigorous protest had been made by the colleges, the A. A. U. agreed that hereafter, when a college athlete or team competed in an A. A. U. tournament or against an A. A. U. team, the Amateur Athletic Union would accept the eligibility statement of the college eligibility committee in question. They insisted, however, that the college would pay the A. A. U. ten cents for every boy that competed in such a meet. I do not want to go into this matter in detail now, but wish to call to your attention that the N. C. A. A. representatives won a further victory on November 17th at the Quadrennial Meeting of the American Olympic Association in Washington, D. C. My main reason for mentioning this is to mention the fact that the fifty or more men who represented N. C. A. A. institutions at the meeting in Washington were almost a unit. One man, who had ten votes to cast and who represented a college organization, stated prior to the meeting that he would vote against the proposed amendment that the N. C. A. A. Executive Committee had drawn up. Another college man was definitely committed to vote against our amendment, and there were

perhaps two or three others who did not commit themselves. I want not only to thank on behalf of the N. C. A. A. the colleges that unitedly stood for certain inalienable college rights in this meeting, but also to assure you that the colleges of America were more closely drawn together on this occasion than at any other time in the history of our organization.

Professor Philip O. Badger will report this afternoon on our relations with the United States Lawn Tennis Association. I feel that the friendly relationship that has been established with this national organization is deserving of comment. The men who through the years have been working to promote and improve the game of tennis made it clear that they are not interested in fighting for their prerogatives or power, but are interested only in everything that has to do with the best interests of the game of tennis. I feel that we should not only accept the report of Professor Badger's committee, but also extend our felicitations and kindly greetings to the officers of the U. S. L. T. A.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee last spring one of our vice-presidents reported that a number of undergraduates had been importuned by scouts representing league baseball teams to sign contracts to play professional baseball. This gentleman pointed out that his university was having difficulty in maintaining baseball as an intercollegiate sport, and when the star players were either induced to leave college to play professional baseball or to become ineligible by virtue of their having signed a contract, their problem was accentuated. Acting on the suggestion of the Executive Committee, your president communicated with men from different sections of the United States, collected some data, and from these data reached the conclusion that the baseball deficit for the colleges of America annually approximates a quarter of a million dollars. He also learned that a great many college undergraduates had signed baseball contracts. In short, it appears that, unless some solution to this problem can be found, ultimately many of the colleges that are now conducting baseball at a financial loss will be forced to abandon the game and to spend their time and money in promoting sports that so far are primarily amateur in character. I am delighted that Mr. Branch Rickey has consented to talk to us about this matter. I know that some of the colleges do not enter the court with clean hands. Perhaps at the business session this afternoon it will appear wise to appoint a committee to carry on this study during the ensuing year.

Further, in thinking of our inter-association relationships I might mention the fact that some thought has been given to the question as to whether or not the N. C. A. A. should some time in the future undertake to promote a national golf championship, instead of leaving to the United States Golf Association the responsibility of promoting the intercollegiate tournament.

So much for our problems as they relate to matters which also concern other associations. I would like now to mention briefly some of the work that has been carried on in the name of the Association this year. We will read reports of the games committees that conducted our tournaments in track and field, swimming, wrestling, and boxing. All of these meets were highly successful. Some day in the distant future I have a notion that this Association will conduct district meets in the various sports, but today the plans that are now in operation relative to entrance requirements are on the whole highly satisfactory.

Our various rules committees have performed their work well. When the Association first appointed rules committees and undertook the publication of the various codes of rules, our sports of necessity required from time to time more or less radical changes. Today football, basketball, track, and the other sports have come of age. In other words, in the years to come it is highly probable that the rules committees will not be forced to make many alterations in their special codes. Thus the players, coaches, officials, and spectators will more generally understand the rules, and the need of interpretation meetings and of rules committee meetings to change the rules will become less important than they have in the past. This will enable our committees generally to devote more time to the study of those things that have to do with the perpetuity of the several sports.

Our committee on the Federal Admissions Tax has spent a great deal of time following the various cases that have been tried in the different courts. We have all no doubt been interested in the decision handed down by the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals recently. Professor Aigler and the other members of his committee have in many cases rendered assistance to members of this Association who have asked for advice relative to this tax matter.

The N. C. A. A. through the years has refrained from making rules to apply to membership in the organization, and has never insisted that a reputable college or university could not become a member of the Association unless it adopted this or that rule. With the development of the championship meets, however, it became necessary for the various games committees to adopt standard rules of eligibility to apply to those who wished to enter our meets and tournaments. This meant that it was necessary for us to have an Eligibility Committee. Dean Sackett, Professor French, and the others who have been members of our various eligibility committees have rendered exceptional service. Further, the adoption of uniform rules applicable to those who enter the meets has no doubt helped to raise athletic standards throughout the country.

Public interest in college athletics may be rather definitely measured by attendance and gate receipts. Attendance figures

are compiled annually in many of the conferences and no doubt in all of the colleges and universities. The figures that are available this year seem to indicate that the attendance in 1937 was somewhat ahead of that in 1936. Gate receipts at college football games mounted steadily from 1921 to 1929, fell off during the depression, and have been increasing each year from 1932 until the present. If one were to draw these two ascending lines on a statistical chart and would place the Dow Jones Industrial lines on the same chart, one would find that the four lines were very nearly parallel. When athletic receipts fell off in 1932 some explained that it was because football had reached its peak in 1929 and predicted that never again would the college stadia be filled with spectators. Anyone, however, who now cares to study the data that are available will learn that gate receipts at college football games are pretty much dependent on the earning and spending power of the American people. It is true, of course, that sports sometimes reach a high point in popularity and then give way to other sports and later occupy but a minor place in the minds of players and the people in general.

Some years ago there were some who believed that if the people could somehow or other be induced to take less interest in football they would thereby become more interested in intramural athletics. In other words, intramural athletics and the intercollegiate sports that are not self-supporting would benefit if football were brought down to their level. If we think of football in terms of attendance and gate receipts, then football was de-emphasized in the years from 1929 to 1932. No one, however, has shown conclusively that the intramural program and the minor sports on the intercollegiate list were improved during these years as a result of the leveling down process that football experienced. It may be well to keep this in mind, because undoubtedly in the future there will be others who will make the same mistake that some of our friends made during the boom period, that of believing that in order to succeed it is necessary to make it impossible for someone else to succeed.

In this connection, I am sure that we all agree that bigness and badness are not necessarily correlative terms. On the other hand, we know that, while there is a great deal of public interest in football, there is very little interest in certain other sports. We also know that those who wish to assist the regents, presidents, members of athletic committees, and athletic directors in the administration of college athletics concern themselves solely with the sports that bulk large in the public mind. This is not because these people who pass resolutions and attempt to exercise remote control over athletics in a given institution have reason to worry about stadium bonds, as many have suggested, but because of far different reasons which need not be classified at this time. It is no doubt true that the university administrative officers have more

problems relating to intercollegiate football than they have with intramural athletics. Football, however, should not be condemned because this is so.

In thinking of the 1937 year in college athletics, we have frequently no doubt read that college football was becoming more and more a defensive game. In the light of this charge the following figures may be interesting. In 1933 ten of the leading universities in the East scored an average of 15 points per game, and in 1937 the teams representing the same institutions scored an average of 22 points per game. In the Big Ten Conference the figures for 1933 were 14 points per game and, in 1937, 18 points per game. On the West Coast the Pacific Coast Conference teams scored an average of 18 points per game in 1933 and an average of 17 points in 1937. We have not collected the figures from other sections of the country, but we are satisfied that the claim that football is becoming more and more a defensive game remains unsubstantiated.

As regards officiating, undoubtedly the officials made fewer mistakes last fall than did the officials who worked in the games ten, fifteen, or twenty-five years ago. In the early days, however, there were no motion picture cameras and it was not possible then to check up and determine how many mistakes were made per game. Today the pictures reveal mistakes of omission or commission made by officials in every game. This is not surprising, because the pictures used in the N. C. A. A. track meets every year detect mistakes made by the finish judges. It would be fine if all of our games were perfectly played and perfectly officiated. However, until human nature becomes perfect we may not expect to see perfection on the part of the coaches, players, or officials.

While the colleges of America have not this last year had as much money to spend on building programs, equipment, sports programs, etc., as they had in 1928 and 1929, yet it is probably true that the quality of the work being done by the intercollegiate and intramural programs today compares favorably with the quality of the work done in the boom years. While the public reads only about the work of the intercollegiate athletic department, yet in every well regulated college and university the students of mediocre athletic attainments, as well as those who are physically sub-normal, have not been neglected.

Finally, may I talk with you about the general athletic situation and ask you to consider what this Association may further do toward bringing about a steady and gradual improvement in college athletics. As we have so often stated, the N. C. A. A. is an educational, and not a coercive, organization. We have never claimed to be a governing body, and have not assumed the responsibility of policing the college athletic departments of the United States. Nevertheless we have through the years made

progress. Some who would achieve athletic Utopia in a hurry sometimes become impatient at our seeming lack of progress, but, after all, lasting progress is seldom made by and through legislation and coercion. As things now stand, the responsibility for decent athletic administration rests on the local institutions and conferences. If autocratic power were vested in the N. C. A. A., most certainly local institutions would relax their vigilance and would pass the buck to the governing body. This is what happened in the case of the Eighteenth Amendment, and it would most certainly happen in the case of college athletics. The N. C. A. A. can assist the individual colleges and universities by providing a means for deliberation and discussion on the part of the representatives of the institutions. It may adopt minimum standards, which it has done, and it may continue as an educative force. It cannot exercise remote control over its autonomous members.

The N. C. A. A. is today in every respect a national organization. Each of the eight districts has representation on all of the important committees. No one section or district dominates, or can dominate, the Association. This is as it should be. There was a time, however, when the great majority of the members of the N. C. A. A. were located in two, or possibly three, of the eight districts; consequently most of the Executive Committee meetings and the majority of our national conventions have been held somewhere near the center of the N. C. A. A. population. Now that the organization has become national in scope it is my hope and belief that in the future our various meetings will be held to suit the travel convenience of all of our members.

I have spoken concerning our relations with the Amateur Athletic Union. There are two matters that I feel should be adjusted. First, if any college or university in the United States wishes to have athletic relationships with any of the fine universities in Mexico, Canada, or Europe, under present arrangements it is necessary for that university to ask permission of the president of the A. A. U. before entering into such athletic competition. May I repeat that the colleges never vested this power in the Amateur Athletic Union, and they do not recognize the A. A. U. as the sports governing body with authority to dictate to the American colleges. I trust that some time in the near future this matter will be adjusted. Second, as things now stand the A. A. U. claims the right to certify as to the eligibility of college men who compete in nine sports on the Olympic program. Last year the Olympic Executive Committee signed the eligibility blanks. Should not the college eligibility committees of the several institutions whose athletes are candidates for the Olympic team certify to the American Olympic Committee as to the eligibility of these athletes, and the American Olympic Committee in turn finally sign the necessary eligibility blanks? Certainly one

member of the American Olympic Association should not have the authority to certify as to the eligibility standing of representatives of another member.

May I turn for a moment to consideration of the amateur question. This association has always held that it was not within the province of educational institutions to conduct professional sports. There may be a place for professional athletics in our country, but certainly that place is not in the colleges and universities. With that premise I am sure all will agree. When it comes to defining amateurism, however, the difficulty arises. There should be a dividing line between professional and amateur athletics. Everything that tends to bring the two more closely together should be decried. I have no panacea to offer. It is generally agreed that certain universities, while not approximating perfection, do hold pretty closely to amateur ideals, and other colleges and universities frequently crowd the border line.

A discussion of the amateur problem leads to another matter. Ever since I can remember college presidents and magazine and newspaper writers have predicted the early demise of this or that amateur sport. While most of those prophets have been discredited, yet it is clear that if our college athletics ever become primarily professional in character, then indeed will they be on the way out. We know that amateur athletics in ancient Greece reached a high point, and then, when professionalism became more or less common, sports steadily declined and became practically non-existent. We further know that when a sport becomes highly professionalized the amateurs will turn away from that sport and engage in other athletic activities. Our college athletics will endure if we have courage and character enough to oppose the forces that are not in sympathy with the amateur ideals.

After all, what is the purpose of intercollegiate athletics? Several gentlemen have kindly consented to discuss one phase of this question this morning. I am loath to inject a personal opinion, but perhaps I may be pardoned if I repeat what I have said before at N. C. A. A. meetings. The definitions and concepts of education have undergone many changes during my life time. If there were such a thing as a generally accepted statement of the purposes and objectives of education now, who knows that future generations of educators would agree with our present leaders of thought. Some hold that the sole purpose of a college is to teach the student to think. That is, an educational institution is simply and solely an intellectual agency. If we accept that point of view, then we must agree that neither art, religion, music, nor athletics have a place in the educational scheme. Those who support this opinion maintain that it is not the purpose of a college to develop character. I hold that athletics do, when properly conducted, develop desirable character traits. Ninety-five percent of 750 letter men in one of our universities, in answer to a

questionnaire submitted some time ago stated that they felt that their athletics had developed in them certain desirable character traits. Some of these men had been out of college for more than forty years, some had been recently graduated. If our athletics improve innate instincts and emotions and repress unsocial emotional qualities, it seems to me that they might properly be considered as having a place in our modern institutions of higher learning. To attempt to develop this point of view would perhaps be out of place at this time. May I in conclusion, however, make a categorical statement; one, however, that I think is susceptible of proof. The nations of the world that have made the most progress in the matter of self-government are nations composed of people who have in a large way engaged in amateur athletic sports. Further, if we look about us today we will find that those people who have been regimented are for the most part made up of men and women who have not to a great extent participated in competitive athletics. America is an athletic nation, and the schools and colleges are the athletic units of this nation. We may not fully appreciate it now, but perhaps future generations will agree that our American educational institutions were at least partly responsible for the preservation of the democratic spirit in this country of ours.

WHAT PLACE DO INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS OCCUPY IN THE EDUCATIONAL SCHEME?

PRESIDENT JOHN J. TIGERT, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

At this meeting you are considering the question: "What place do intercollegiate athletics occupy in the educational scheme". The value of athletics in a program of physical and social development has been frequently stressed and amplified. One can elaborate easily on the many advantages accruing from sports. Those who have been wrestling with problems of improving the athletic situation are now engaged in discovering and remedying any evils that may appear to jeopardize the splendid value derived from intercollegiate sports on a proper basis. All will agree, I believe, that nothing can be gained by antagonism to sports. No one in this group, I take it, would favor the abolition of intercollegiate athletics. A few colleges and universities have done this. An organization such as the National Collegiate Athletic Association desires to foster and promote wholesome intercollegiate contests. This can be done only if those perils which confront athletics are apprehended and proper measures taken to forestall them.

Certainly your speaker does not wish to be regarded as unfriendly to athletic sports. Your president has kindly invited me to speak out of experiences which I have had. As I am a stranger in this organization, I hope I may be pardoned for saying that for more than forty years I have had a deep and abiding interest in intercollegiate athletics. As a student in this country and abroad, athletics challenged my interest and energies. As a faculty member in several American colleges and universities, they have aroused my continuous and sympathetic support; as a coach and athletic director, I have given to them some of the best years of my life; as an educational executive, with a profound faith in athletics as a medium for character building and social virtues of the highest order, I have constantly supported them as an important phase of our educational program; and, finally, as a friend of amateurism and worthy ideals of sport, I have served as a member and officer of the old Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, established in 1894, the Southern Conference, established in 1921, and the Southeastern Conference, which separated from the Southern in 1932. Certainly this record will establish my long interest and devotion to the cause of college sports.

It is clear that in later years certain influences have come into college athletics which have profoundly changed conditions under which they are carried on. From the beginning, colleges have emphasized the fact that sports were a part of a legitimate edu-

cational process and were carried on for the benefit of students. In recent times, particularly in the period since the World War, there have been wide spread suggestions and charges that professionalism and commercialism have invaded college athletics. Let me say that my conception of the difference between amateurism and commercialism is merely a matter of motivation, to use an educational term. Amateurism is the playing of the game for the game's sake; professionalism is the playing of the game for money or some other purpose. Let me say further that no stigma attaches to professionalism as such. An athlete can make a livelihood out of his athletic talents and training just as legitimately as a lawyer, doctor, teacher, or business man can do. Furthermore, because of the widespread support and deep interest which the American public have in sports, there is a large and commendable demand for entertaining the public through skillful playing of various games by professionals. Professional baseball players render a large service to the public and are entitled to adequate rewards for these services.

College athletics, however, have been set up on the theory that they afford an opportunity for development of students who are playing for the love of the game and solely for those benefits which are of a non-monetary character. The entertainment of the student body, the faculty, the alumni, and the public has been regarded as a subordinate, though proper, part of these games.

I doubt if many of the most loyal friends of college athletics will affirm that the status of college athletics, particularly football, has remained without contamination. Some persons charge that football has largely ceased to be a sport or a game and that it has become a big business. It is not necessary to cite Bulletin No. 23 of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, published in 1929. This report created many comments, both favorable and unfavorable. It brought forth widespread denials by coaches and sports writers. The extent of the evils suggested in the Bulletin cannot be definitely determined by anyone, but I think that we can agree that some of the dangers are real and not imaginary. My hearers may appraise the arraignment in that Bulletin for themselves. We probably would have diverse opinions as to the truth of the charges and of the value of the suggestions which it contains.

The charges and suspicions of professionalism and commercialism in college athletics, principally football, center around the alleged practices of recruiting and subsidizing. These evils, and practically all evils, in my judgment, grow largely from an inordinate desire to win. Indirectly, the inordinate desire to win is brought about through vested interests of a monetary character. Students do not seem to be strongly infected with this winning mania. The principal group are those who are wagering on the contests.

We are all familiar with the effect of the building of huge stadia and the necessity of paying for them, with coaches who are paid salaries far in excess of other employees, including the executive heads of colleges, and with various forms of compensating athletes. These latter vary from actual cash subsidies, so-called athletic scholarships,—scholarships which are distinctly denied to be athletic,—jobs for which a greater or less degree of work is really performed, the furnishing of food, lodging, books, and other perquisites, the waiving of fees, etc., *ad libitum*.

In attacking these evils, I believe that the first step that can be taken effectively is to set up standards of scholarship for athletes which will prevent any but *bona fide* students from taking part in athletic contests. For years the requirements for eligibility of the Southern Conference as regards scholarship permitted a student to compete in athletics after he had successfully completed his Freshman year. It is a well known fact and acknowledged by all fair observers that practically all the institutions in this Conference had what we call "perpetual sophomores" on their teams. A number of instances could be cited by name and institution where students played a year of Freshman competition and three years of varsity participation and at the end of the time were still in the Sophomore class.

In order to correct this in the Southeastern Conference, we have adopted the following rule of eligibility, governing scholarship:

1. A Freshman shall be eligible for competition during the first term or semester immediately upon matriculation. For further competition he must have gained credit during the preceding term or semester for three-fourths of the work of that period required for graduation.
2. A student to be eligible for competition during his first varsity year must have gained credit in the Freshman year for three-fourths of the hours required in that year toward graduation.
3. A student to be eligible for competition during his second and third varsity years must have passed during the preceding year three-fourths and during the preceding semester or quarter three-fifths of the proportionate percentage of hours required for graduation in the course in which he is registered.

I might add that, in addition to this rule, establishing definite standards of progress in scholarship, no students are permitted to participate in athletics in the institutions of the Southeastern Conference except those who are taking regular courses of study leading to a degree.

As is well known, the practice has existed in some places of registering athletes in special courses or irregular types of work which do not make the same requirements of students as the regular established courses of study leading to standard degrees. The establishment of these "campus courses" for athletes is one of the vitiating elements of college athletics in its relation to the educational scheme. Such a practice definitely places education in the position of a mere pretense.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that high standards of scholastic achievement are in my mind the most effective procedure in curbing any evils that grow from recruiting and subsidizing.

Let me say next that if there were any way to prevent the subsidizing of athletes in colleges, I would be one hundred per cent. for it. After long experience, I have come to the conclusion that prohibition of emoluments to athletes is as impossible as prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating liquors. Both represent an ideal that seems to be impractical to enforce. Unquestionably the institutions can take steps to prevent subsidies, but they cannot control the actions of alumni and outsiders, many of whom honestly believe that they are promoting the welfare of the institution and of its athletes in providing some kind of material assistance to them and enabling them to get a college education. When an attempt is made to prohibit strictly the acceptance by athletes of any assistance whatsoever for their athletic services, a situation of dishonesty and hypocrisy develops. Formerly in our Conference all athletes were required to sign eligibility blanks, upon which they stated that they had received no money, scholarship, or inducement of any kind for their athletic services. The Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics was required to sign the blank and to say that in his judgment the student had told the truth.

Furthermore, the rules of the Conference strictly forbade an athlete to have the benefit of a scholarship or of assistance of any kind. It is generally acknowledged throughout our region that this led to indirection on the part of students, and involved the institution in winking at irregularities. Aid was certainly given to some athletes, and a false statement made when it was contended that whatever aid was extended was given for some purpose other than athletic ability. In those days I used to wonder whether the students at my University regarded me as a crook or as just dumb. I came to the conclusion that it was impractical to discriminate against athletes in awarding scholarships and other emoluments, and that the correct principle on which to proceed was to enable athletes to enjoy privileges that other students enjoy, if awarded on the same grounds and by the same agencies. Consequently, as president of the Southeastern Conference, I proposed a plan, finally adopted by the Conference, which puts athletes on the same basis, as regards scholarships

and aids, as other students. This action has been misinterpreted and misconstrued. It has been stated that the Southeastern Conference has openly approved the subsidizing of athletes. This is incorrect, and is clearly refuted by the statement in the Conference rules to the effect that all participants in athletic contests in the Conference must be amateurs, and that in the awarding of scholarships to athletes no such award shall be made for athletic services.

The plan of the Southeastern Conference in principle is not different from that of a Rhodes Scholarship. Cecil Rhodes set out the qualities upon which he believed an ideal Rhodes Scholar should be selected. In weighting the factors that should enter into the selection of an ideal scholar, he stated in his will that twenty per cent. should be assigned for "his fondness for and success in manly outdoor sports, such as cricket, football, and the like".

I do not, of course, contend that athletes who are now holding scholarships in the Southeastern Conference are on a par in scholarship generally with Rhodes Scholars. I do believe that in practically all instances the men who are getting this assistance are making satisfactory progress toward graduation. After all, this is a matter of institutional integrity. I have confidence that the institutions in our regions are carrying out this requirement in good faith. Of course, it is subject to abuse, but certainly the abuses are not as great as they were when we were endeavoring to prohibit strictly athletes from privileges accruing to other students.

I have looked over the constitutions and by-laws of several conferences, including the Pacific Coast, Southwestern, Inter-collegiate, and others, and I cannot see that the plans in use in those conferences are very much different in practice from the one now in vogue in the Southeastern Conference. The variation is not in practice but in the statement of policy.

As regards the evil of recruiting, our Conference has never successfully attacked this problem, in my judgment. I am not familiar with the progress that has been made in other parts of the country, but I am less satisfied with the recruiting situation in our region than with any other particularly evil. It still awaits some constructive solution. It may be suggested that the responsibility for the correction of the practice, as for other evils, rests to a large extent upon the administration of the institutions. There is one way, at least, by which the head of an institution can put an effective damper on recruiting by the athletic staff employed by the institution: namely, by calling in the athletic director and head coach and serving them notice that, if any recruiting is discovered, that they will be asked to hand in their resignations. It should be remarked, however, that college executives do not always have the courage to take a stand of this

kind, and unfortunately some do not have sufficient strength and support to carry it out, even if it should be announced.

Furthermore, not all of the recruiting is done by coaches; much of it is done by alumni and persons who regard themselves as the real defenders of the institution and its fair name. It is at this point, it seems to me, that very little has been done to correct the situation.

I BELIEVE IN ATHLETICS

PRESIDENT FRANK AYDELOTTE, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

I

I have come here today to make an appeal to the National Collegiate Athletic Association to use its great influence to preserve athletics as an integral and important element in American higher education. The educational and spiritual values of participation in sport are being threatened and destroyed by the widespread corruption of college and university teams. The evils are apparent and widely discussed. In a recent number of a popular magazine there is an article which treats, in the form of a debate, the question whether intercollegiate football should be abolished. The article is an amazing illustration of the perversion of popular thought on this subject, in that all the arguments urged for the retention of football would seem, to a believer in the traditional values of athletic sports, to be reasons for its abolition. I do not myself believe in the abolition of football or of any other intercollegiate sport, but I am convinced that the conception of the function of college athletics must be altered if they are to survive.

The present situation is well enough indicated by a suit for damages, which has recently been reported in our newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A high school athlete was injured in an automobile accident. He entered suit for damages in a large sum on the ground that the injuries which he had sustained would make it impossible for him to get a scholarship in college. Those injuries were not to his head; there was no evidence that his ability to study or his grasp of what he had already learned had been in the least affected. The trouble was that because of the accident he would no longer be able to play football.

In these days the market for football players is so brisk that a boy with aptitude for that game is likely to feel that he should be able by it partially, or wholly, to pay his way through college. This is true despite the fact that the vast majority of American colleges and universities ostensibly give their scholarships and other forms of student aid on the basis of intellectual and not of physical prowess. Athletic conferences pass stringent rules to prevent their members from subsidizing athletes just because they are athletes, and vigorous efforts are made to see that these rules are enforced. Sometimes the college and university authorities are sincere and the alumni merely clever; sometimes deans and presidents cynically wink at practices about which they do not

want to know too much; sometimes athletic scholarships are frankly given from university funds on the ground that everybody is doing it.

Belief in athletic sports as a test and school of character is an Anglo-Saxon tradition. Personally I believe firmly in that tradition—so firmly that I should hold that no one expression sums up so many of the qualities which a boy ought to have as to say that he is a good sportsman. I have often quoted a statement on the subject from an old teacher of mine, incidentally a former President of the N. C. A. A., Dean Briggs of Harvard: "No preacher and no dean can do what a football coach can do in maintaining among students a clean, brave, sensitively honorable life. The reason is simple: he works in a field that young men good or bad instinctively love, and his results are seen and felt by thousands. If he teaches his players (forbidden by rule to use the fist) the art of using the end of the forearm with the hand turned back, he degrades not only them, but the whole university, and such universities as are affected by his prestige; if he teaches his players to play hard and fearlessly, never inflicting a wanton injury, never slugging on the sly, never insulting an opponent to make him slug and get disqualified, never playing anything but a 'white' game from start to finish, he lifts up the sportsmanship of his college and, in some measure, of his country. Clean sportsmanship, as everybody knows, means honorable manhood." That quotation expresses an ideal which simply cannot live in an institution where the football coach regularly hands out a certain number of scholarships while the academic authorities pretend that their scholarships are administered on intellectual grounds alone.

I know a college in which all the varsity athletes are required to state each season that they are not in receipt of any subsidy given primarily on athletic grounds. One of the best athletes and best students in the institution had signed these statements regularly throughout his course. In his Senior year the Student Government discovered that he had received regularly and secretly an athletic scholarship subscribed by a group of alumni in violation of the regulations and the wishes of the college authorities. The boy had lied about this on the assurance of the alumni that the statement was merely a formality and that everybody else did the same thing everywhere. The Student Government Committee felt reluctantly compelled to expel him. The boy himself had been increasingly uncomfortable about the whole situation and took his punishment like a man. He had been a good student and was about to be nominated as a candidate from the institution for a Rhodes Scholarship. His college career was wrecked and his prospects destroyed because of the fact that he was misled by older men whose first duty should have been to set him straight.

It would be difficult to estimate the injury to the moral standards of the younger generation which is caused by these practices. If college and university authorities or their alumni stoop to unfair means to win football games, what kind of methods do they expect their graduates to follow in after life in the sterner contests of business and politics? I am myself a firm believer in the capitalistic system, in free competition and individual enterprise, in democratic government by legislators and executives chosen by popular election, but I know that the one indispensable condition for the success of the competitive economic system and of democratic government is a high standard of morality among business men and voters. We must realize furthermore that the colleges and universities of this country enjoy more prestige and have more influence over the moral tone of the leaders among our people than almost any other institution we possess, comparable to that of the churches, to which indeed educational institutions are often so closely allied. When college and university officials cynically tolerate corrupt and hypocritical standards in an activity in which young men instinctively take so much interest as they do in athletics, they are playing with fire.

The younger generation of the present day hates nothing so much as hypocrisy. Youth is traditionally deficient in humor, and our young men and women may in some instances carry this feeling to extremes and tend too easily to suspect the motives of those in authority over them. But when they see each autumn, in the intervals between sermons in the college chapel and lofty discussions in their courses in ethics and the Bible, the spectacle of college officials winking at the system of hired players and blandly putting a hypocritical front on plain dishonesty, they inevitably lose faith in the moral standards upon which our education is supposedly based. These young men are not all heroes. Many of them learn speedily enough to become hypocritical and dishonest themselves. The athletes take the money, and the thousands who are not athletes enjoy the spectacle, and so the evil system is continued, through lack of courage and leadership on the part of college officials and alumni.

II

But even the most hardened believers in subsidized athletics are beginning to feel uncomfortable under this system. The remedy which is now being proposed is to end the secrecy and openly to subsidize athletic sports. No one enjoys playing the part of a hypocrite, especially in an activity like this where one is so easily and so inevitably found out. The movement is growing rapidly to bring things out into the open, to award athletic scholarships frankly as such, suitably controlled by intercollegiate agreement, defining and limiting the number of scholarships and

fixing maximum rates of pay. This is called honest and realistic regulation; it is expected to save the game of football and to safeguard at the same time the moral standards of the colleges. Football, it is argued, is a lucrative form of public entertainment. Each player who is subsidized is only getting back some small fraction of the cash which his efforts bring in at the gate. Furthermore, it is held that football is a gruelling game, requiring hard training and strict discipline. Why should the man who undergoes all this for his college not get his share of the reward? Why should the player sacrifice money and the college forego publicity for the sake of maintaining a standard of amateurism in athletics which is unsuited to the conditions of modern American life?

I respect the feeling of honesty which drives institutions to follow such a plan, but I do not believe it is in any sense a solution of the athletic problem. If universally followed, it would, I think, be bad for the colleges themselves, bad for the students, and bad for athletic sports, in that it would destroy the values which make those sports worth while.

Such a plan of openly subsidized athletics would mean filling up our colleges and universities with men who do not belong there. Good athletes can also be good students. We are proud to have had two or three all-American football players as Rhodes Scholars, and have just elected one whose record in college is practically straight A. But athletic ability is not necessarily proof of aptitude for higher education or of capacity to make a success in after life. The record of the whole group of all-American football players for ten years, recently published in a popular magazine, indicates that the careers of most of these men in later life are disappointing. Our colleges and universities are, or should be, educational institutions, and athletic ability, when not accompanied by aptitude for intellectual work, should not be sufficient to qualify an individual for admission, much less for scholarship aid. It is wholly right and admirable for the graduates and friends of a given university to take a keen interest in the success of its athletic teams, but it is not right that the institution should sacrifice its educational standards to provide great athletic spectacles for the entertainment of its alumni or the general public. That is to usurp the legitimate function of professional athletic organizations. A university which admits students for this purpose, without regard to their intellectual qualifications, is in reality maintaining professionalized athletics without the safeguards and restraints of truly professional standards.

Athletic sports, properly managed, are an important part of education. One of the greatest evils of the system of hired athletes is that it prevents legitimate students from enjoying the fun and benefit of participating in intercollegiate games. It is the duty of colleges and universities to maintain athletic sports for the sake of the students, not to recruit and maintain students for

the sake of athletics. Advertising is a poor substitute for education. The athletic policy of too many universities is determined today by the sports writers in the daily papers rather than by the faculty.

I think there is already evidence to prove that the maintenance of athletics on such principles tends to drive away the best type of student. It is a striking fact that those colleges and universities which give their scholarships on academic grounds and maintain strictly amateur teams have year by year, in spite of generally higher entrance requirements, more applicants than they can admit, while many of those institutions whose names stand highest in the press reports through the football season are compelled continually to make frantic efforts to attract students, and must content themselves on the whole with those who are less ambitious and less well prepared. The system of athletic subsidies is killing itself, and those colleges and universities which adhere to it are committing intellectual suicide. I appeal to the alumni of the country to end this system, not merely for the sake of the boys who are injured by being thus exploited but also for the sake of their own colleges and universities which they love so well.

III

There is a solution of the whole athletic problem, followed today by many small colleges and by a few of our larger universities, which is open to none of the objections which I have been urging. Twenty years ago I outlined it in an article which was published in the Indiana University *Alumni Quarterly*. I did not suppose then that I should ever be a college president and should ever have the power or the responsibility for putting it into effect. Since I came to Swarthmore I have worked steadily to put that policy into force, and in seventeen years have made some progress. It is an expensive policy, expensive not in money alone; it demands also sympathy and wisdom on the part of the Faculty, and skill and courage of an unusual kind in the members of the Department of Physical Education. It is not the tame policy of abolition of intercollegiate athletics, which takes the heart out of games and tends to do away with discipline and training. It is not a policy of restriction of any sort; it is instead a cure for the evils of athletics, by providing more opportunities for athletic sports, maintained for the sake of the students, rather than the policy of recruiting students for the sake of the athletic teams. It is a policy of athletics for all, wisely arranged so that every individual shall have his chance and so that the best in every sport may have the opportunity of measuring their skill with the best of other colleges.

That is our policy at Swarthmore. We maintain, with a small

student body, teams in every sport in which we can find competitors, with usually a full complement of varsity, junior varsity and Freshman teams in each. We try, in addition to these facilities for team games, to provide for every individual interested adequate instruction in some individual sport, such as tennis, badminton, handball, golf, etc., so that he may learn it well enough to continue it with pleasure after graduation. We lay great emphasis on form, style, and excellence, seizing every opportunity to provide exhibitions by professionals in such games as golf and tennis, which will give our students a better idea of what it means to play well. We find that we need several times as many playing fields, tennis courts, and so on, per hundred students as the usual college or university, and a large staff of instructors both for men and women.

We have at Swarthmore so many students playing games that few are left to be spectators. In five weeks last spring we had fifty-five intercollegiate contests. Our total gate receipts for all the games in the last football season were negligible, and I feel sure that we shall sooner or later follow the example of Johns Hopkins and abolish gate receipts altogether, on the ground that it is not worth the trouble to collect them.

Money for the maintenance of athletic facilities must be provided in the college budget, which is right. We have by no means carried out our plans to our complete satisfaction and shall not be able to do so until we have built up an athletic endowment fund, which we have already started. Such a plan of athletics requires time, both from students and members of the Faculty; indeed, many members of our Faculty participate in our athletic program with as much gusto as the undergraduates. It is a plan which is sane, healthy, honest, and self-respecting; it improves the academic work of the college instead of detracting from it; and it makes the life of the college more normal and healthy, by providing an immense amount of recreation of exactly the type which is best for individuals who do most of their work indoors. This plan preserves the keenness which would be expected from the fact that so many of our games are intercollegiate contests, and at the same time these contests are more fun for the participants, because of the fact that they are played for the sake of the game and not for the sake of providing entertainment for spectators. Our purpose is to give to men and women, who will in the future be useful citizens in business and the professions, an interesting experience in athletic sports which they could never get in an institution which was represented in intercollegiate contests by hired athletes.

I need not say that our undergraduates are solidly behind this program. I have been delighted by the support it has received from our alumni as well, and I think that our experience is that of a great many colleges and universities which follow a similar athletic policy.

During the last few years, since we have been playing more contests with a group of small New England colleges, I have had the privilege of sitting with the presidents of these institutions in a meeting held each year for the purpose of discussing our common athletic problems. It is an informal conference of the presidents themselves; no athletic directors or coaches are ever present. No president is allowed to send anyone to represent him. We meet as individuals to discuss what we all believe to be a very important part of our educational program. We pass no resolutions and make no regulations. We seek instead to learn from each other the best way of meeting the problems which come up to all of us alike, and we think it worth while to do so because we believe in the value of athletic sports. I am told that similar meetings are becoming common in other sections of the country, and I am convinced that it is by such means as these that our athletic problems must in the end be solved.

I am not very sympathetic with all the talk that one hears nowadays about over-emphasis on athletics. I have all my life engaged in outdoor sports and I could not easily exaggerate what I owe to athletics in the way of healthy relief from the strain of a busy and strenuous life. To me athletic sports have always been play. That is their true function. I appeal to this organization and to the alumni of all of our American colleges and universities to preserve that function, to give to our college students the opportunity to play, and not to make them gladiators performing for the amusement of a crowd. As a people we do not play enough, and we do not get enough pure unadulterated fun out of the games in which we do engage. That great lesson of how to play our students can learn from college athletics, if we have the wisdom and restraint to leave to professional teams the function of furnishing entertainment for the masses who prefer the rôle of spectator.

THE AMATEUR AND THE PROFESSIONAL.

W. BRANCH RICKEY, VICE-PRESIDENT, ST. LOUIS NATIONAL
BASEBALL CLUB

I have prepared for this address (you won't detect that fact, but it's true); not with the same result, perhaps, that you get from Dr. Tigert or Dr. Aydelotte or Major Griffith, for they are giving you the look from within. They know why they speak as they do. They have reason for the faith that is in them. I do too, but mine is a look from without. I am a frank professional. It is true that I am a member of the Boards of Trustees of three obscure but good institutions. I am of course intensely interested in this matter of college athletics. I want to prove it. I want to relate myself to you. I want to feel that I am among friends, at least. If I had qualified sons I'd send them to Dr. Tigert's college after hearing him. I now understand, I think, why I have sent my daughter to President Aydelotte's college. I didn't know when I sent her, but I find it out this morning. I have two children who are graduates of colleges, another in Chicago, and two others in preparatory schools—six of them. Naturally a man has to have an interest in education and what it all means, with a family of that sort.

I have been preached to terribly this morning, I think. If redemption is functioning at all, some of you fellows should be at the mourners' bench.

The first question that arises is as to the origin of sports. I am glad this meeting is in New Orleans, as I have an illustration in this connection which I feel will be of interest concerning the little knowledge we have as to the beginning of sports.

In a legal transaction involving the title to a parcel of land in Louisiana, the firm of New York attorneys handling the matter requested that a title opinion be furnished. A New Orleans lawyer who was retained to check the title rendered an opinion tracing the title back to 1803. The New York firm examined the opinion and wrote again to the New Orleans attorney saying, in effect, that the opinion rendered was all very well as far as it went, but that the title to the property prior to 1803 had not been satisfactorily covered. The New Orleans attorney replied as follows:

"Dear Sirs:

"I am in receipt of your favor of the fifth inst. inquiring as to the state of the title of this property prior to the year 1803.

"Please be advised that in the year 1803 the United States of America acquired the Territory of Louisiana from the

Republic of France by purchase, the Republic of France had in turn acquired title from the Spanish Crown by conquest, the Spanish Crown having originally acquired title by virtue of the discoveries of one Christopher Columbus, a Genoese sailor, who had been duly authorized to embark upon his voyages of discovery by Isabella, Queen of Spain; Isabella before granting such authority had obtained the sanction of His Holiness, the Pope; the Pope is the Vicar on earth of Jesus Christ; Jesus Christ is the Son and Heir-apparent of God; God made Louisiana.

Very truly yours,"
There is a wonderful tradition in sports. In first place in my profound respect is Mr. A. A. Stagg. I am sure this is the opinion of the great majority of men in this room. His will and purposes and objects are second indeed to those of nobody else. I don't want it understood that I don't appreciate the opportunity of being on this program with the other gentlemen who have spoken—the challenge of it. I rate this particular group as partaking of tremendous opportunities in the *whole* field of education, not only in sports, which compel them to be sportsmen *de luxe*. The responsibility of your tasks makes you come to your best. You have to be that sort of men to match the high form of sportsmanship we have in this country, including the professional field. You men are paid for your services. The highest we have in this country comes from you gentlemen. It can come from no one else. The college presidents do not find these college boys. You find them—you find how they react to impulses which produce character in the rough. The president does not have that opportunity. The opportunity to contact the youth of America is an unexcelled opportunity. It's a fine thing in the world disturbance we are in now, it seems to me—it's a marvelous thing that this is possible in this country today, when there is bombing in Nanking and killing of people with tremendous abandon in Spain, and where throughout the world there is a social situation that makes us all temporarily pessimistic. At the very time that the president of a democracy is asking for and getting appropriations for an enlarged navy, it's a significant fact that at a time like this men can be invited and can come to the twenty-fifth anniversary of a football coach out in the middle prairies of the central part of North America. Eighteen hundred came, and they couldn't seat them. Senators, and governors, and other noted men, and several of you gentlemen, were there to do honor to a man named Zuppke. It is a promising thing and an encouraging thing that some great nation somewhere at a time like this can pause long enough to broadcast the things that are said by a man *par excellence* in the field of sports. It's a genuinely hopeful thing.

My boy and I were reading about the wars, and he said

"I don't understand how nations can go to war if they could understand each other like the boys at the Jamboree did." Sometimes out of the mouths of children great unsuspected wisdom can come, and so I say it's a marvelous thing and a challenging opportunity that comes to the coaches of this country and to the athletic directors of this country. You can't shift this responsibility if you would.

It makes no difference whether I speak. I should like to listen to you all over this room. You have definite ideas about this thing. Some of our ideas are at variance, and yet beneath it all there is a common objective.

I have only one point in mind. The relationship—we have been talking about it already—the relationship of athletics to a college curriculum,—the relationship of physical education to the sum total of the definition of education. It must be assumed as a premise that you are a component part in the whole scheme of education,—that you are partners in the whole plan and program of any proper definition of education. How well it would be if we only had a common and acceptable definition of education. This however is not so. There is no agreed definition of subsidizing or proselytizing. If you come to a definition of amateur and agree that this is the definition, then I think you can proceed to methods. I doubt very much if the methods are different. There are many differences in the definition of subsidizing. It used to be that an amateur was one who did no work with his hands and did not receive a daily wage. Representing professional sports, I represent professionalism as it is. It doesn't matter that it gets two pages in the paper for nothing, and that it amasses profits. It is certain that this thing is here, and it has permanency written all over it. Twenty million boys wake up in the morning and read about Babe Ruth, Dizzy Dean, and others. It doesn't matter whether it ought to be this way or not, it is this way. Professional sports have their background and foundation in amateur sports. Sooner or later we look back to find what it is coming out of. We wonder how the roots are being taken care of, particularly if we subscribe to a definite definition of education. I wrote to a number of conferences—I think everyone of them—and to some colleges not in conferences. I got returns from some, and I found out that the eligibility rules disagree. The one I hold here in my hand represents a conference, which I think has high standards and ideals, one that has adhered closely to the standards of eligibility. I will read a few of the questions. "Have you ever received, directly or indirectly, any compensation for your athletic or gymnastic skill, or for your knowledge of athletics? Did you play baseball last summer? What scholarships, loans, or remission of tuition have you received? Have you received any financial aid or promise of aid from any person outside of your immediate

family?" There is a statement on the bottom of this blank which reads as follows: "I hereby certify that I have read the Conference rules carefully, that I have answered all of the above questions truthfully, and I believe that I am eligible to compete under the letter and the spirit of these rules." This is to be signed by the applicant. And then it has to be approved by the chairman of the Board of Athletics, and he signs beneath the statement: "I know of no reason why Mr. Blank should not be eligible to compete in athletics at this time." There is also a footnote which reads: "It is the understanding among the institutions composing the Conference that any student found guilty of falsifying his statement of eligibility will be dismissed from his university."

I shall cite three things to you. You may call the first hearsay and discount it as such. A man who officiated in a prominent football game this fall made the statement that after the game he sought his check for officiating, and when he lined up at a certain place to get his check he found some of the players for whom he had officiated that day getting theirs, and one made the remark to him as he received some money that they were paid off every Saturday afternoon. And if I am pushed to it I will be willing to verify this and tell where this happened and who the player was.

A business manager of a major league baseball club made a statement recently which I had my secretary take in shorthand at the time. He stated to me that a large university in the country paid a certain student so much money, indicating the amount, fifteen hundred dollars, not to play football. The amount was demanded and paid. I can't say whether the athletic authorities had a hand in this or not, but the man accepted the money and did not play college football. The student body couldn't understand it, and made it so unpleasant for him that he left the college before the season was over. The truth of this statement can be supported by a major league club man.

This is the third statement and this is not hearsay. I have in my files a letter from the president of an accredited college of this country—a college against which many of you played this fall—asking me to pay the college money for a certain boy coming as a freshman this fall, and that he, the president, would see that I got the boy at the end of his college course. He said the father of the boy joined him in this request.

I am trying to challenge the obtuseness, it seems to me, that can possibly prevail in an accredited institution in this country. It is different from the definition of education that I have held to so many years. If it's the thing to do, if it's the vogue, if it has come to the point where a boy entering college has got to get his cut, it's either right or wrong. But if perchance he has the feeling that it is wrong, sooner or later, as he signs an eligibility

blank or plays football on the college team, he must realize that he has violated the letter and the spirit of the rule he is professing to observe, and that is where the harm is done. Gentlemen, the harm is not to the college, or to the college coach—not to the alumni or to any abstract theory of education—the thing that has been done has been done to the boy. The tragic, pathetic thing is his view of it. This sort of thing is in my judgment not a part of what education surely ought to include. It may be perfectly acceptable to say that a definition of education should include the ingredient called character, whether led to directly or indirectly. This is a by-product in the scheme of things. You gentlemen are in no position to deny that character has a place in your work. And when a boy can cut the corners, he is cutting the temper of his moral tones with a feeling that this is all right because everybody is doing it.

That is the challenge that comes to this body of men. I don't think the presidents, or the boards of trustees, can solve it. The Committee on Athletics can't solve it. I don't think anybody can, except the gentlemen who coach these boys. They have got to take a stand on this matter, not only as individuals, but as a group. I think I know the difficulty. I understand it. The philosophy *cui bono* in amateur athletics is a dangerous philosophy. What for whom? What do I get? It is one objective of the college to produce football and baseball teams, and I think that the tendency of all sports is towards professionalism. It isn't illogical, it's entirely sequential that the result is an interest in pageantry. It's a perfectly logical sequence and leads us right into professional football. It was evident that this would be the next step. Whether this is desirable or undesirable, I don't know. I am not speaking on the point today as to whether this requirement of colleges that the player sign a statement is wrong, or entirely right and should be observed. I am not speaking on the point that the conference eligibility rules are correct and ought to be followed exactly. Not at all. I would rather have a degree from a college with a team playing outside all conferences with openness than from one playing in any conference with secrecy. It's a challenge. There will be gossip and overemphasized and exaggerated talk of violation of eligibility rules in this or that college, and it will get rampant and there will be public criticism of the whole thing. You must be able to take that sort of thing. I have had to. And you will learn to do it.

There is an article appearing in the January issue of the *Readers' Digest*: "The Pro and Con on the Abolition of Football". First, on the Pro side—well, I think the writer's criticisms are in line in part with the gossip and exaggeration about it, and his conclusions are non-sequential. As a result of observation he points out the weaknesses of the present scheme of football and states that we should abolish it. I challenge you to read it.

It's of sufficient interest to every man here. It shows the utter weakness in judgment of the man to recognize that the boys should be paid for their services. He states that they are putting on the show at a big disadvantage to themselves, and that it is entirely justifiable that they should realize something out of it.

Now we come back to consideration of the place that athletics occupy in the field of education. I say to you that, in my judgment, you should have some pretty well-defined definition of amateur athletics. Don't forget that when you find a university or institution anywhere that will violate a code, they will violate the salary limit also.

My plea today is, with all this, that you come to some common definition of amateur sports and abide by it,—that you realize the tremendous responsibility that is uniquely yours,—that you will undertake to solve the problem as courageously as you know how. May God help the presidents of colleges and universities in assisting their coaches, and may they give them all the support of which they are capable.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1937

FRANK W. NICOLSON, in account with the
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

DR.

		\$5,667.28
Dec. 28	To balance carried forward	
	Canisius College	25.00
	Ithaca College	25.00
	Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association	25.00
	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	25.00
	Rollins College	25.00
	University of Southern California	25.00
	Louisiana Polytechnic Institute	25.00
	Wake Forest College	25.00
	Furman College	25.00
	University of Mississippi	25.00
	Louisiana State University	25.00
	University of Alabama	25.00
	University of Kentucky	25.00
	Indiana State Teachers College	25.00
	Cornell College	25.00
31	University of Missouri	50.00
1937		
Jan. 11	William and Mary College	25.00
	Mississippi State College	25.00
18	University of Arizona	25.00
	International Y. M. C. A. College	25.00
25	Southwestern State Teachers College	25.00
	The Citadel	25.00
	St. Louis University	25.00
Feb. 1	Geneva College	25.00
7	American Sports Publishing Co.:	
	Royalties on Football Rules	\$1,366.50
	Royalties on High School F. B. Rules	44.22
	Royalties on Track Rules	138.51
		1,549.23
	J. E. Raycroft, handbook	3.00
13	Colorado State College	25.00
	Montana State College	25.00
Mar. 1	Central State Teachers College	25.00
	Iowa State Teachers College	25.00
12	W. J. Bingham, refund	3.70
13	Basketball Rules Committee, refund	200.00
26	State College of Washington	50.00
Apr. 7	Lafayette College	25.00
8	Gettysburg College	25.00
	Franklin and Marshall College	25.00
9	Columbia University	25.00
	West Chester Teachers College	25.00
10	Yale University	25.00
	U. S. Naval Academy	25.00
	Western State Teachers College	25.00

12	University of Nebraska	25.00
	University of Baltimore	25.00
	Hobart College	25.00
	U. S. Military Academy	25.00
	Alfred University	25.00
	Swarthmore College	25.00
13	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	25.00
14	Dickinson College	25.00
	University of the South	25.00
	Vanderbilt University	25.00
15	University of New Hampshire	25.00
	Manhattan College	25.00
	Marquette University	25.00
	Temple University	25.00
	Clemson Agricultural College	25.00
	Colgate University	25.00
	Cornell University	25.00
16	Oberlin College	25.00
	University of Delaware	25.00
17	Miami University	25.00
	Dartmouth College	25.00
19	Mount St. Mary's College	25.00
	State University of Iowa	25.00
	Tulane University	25.00
	University of Miami	25.00
	Rice Institute	25.00
	University of Colorado	25.00
20	Washington and Lee University	25.00
21	University of Tennessee	25.00
22	Denison University	25.00
	Princeton University	25.00
	Stevens Institute of Technology	25.00
23	University of Chicago	25.00
	Fordham University	25.00
24	University of Notre Dame	25.00
	University of Texas	25.00
	Wesleyan University	25.00
26	Hamilton College	25.00
	Bradley Polytechnic Institute	25.00
27	Union College	25.00
28	Conn. State College	25.00
May 1	Kansas State College	25.00
	University of Pennsylvania	25.00
	Stanford University	25.00
4	Wayne University	25.00
5	Brown University	25.00
	Mass. Institute of Technology	25.00
6	Trinity College	25.00
	University of Buffalo	25.00
10	Mass. State College	25.00
11	Susquehanna University	25.00
	University of Rochester	25.00
12	Niagara University	25.00
15	Boston College	25.00
	Rhode Island State College	25.00
17	Case School of Applied Science	25.00
19	American Sports Publishing Co.:	
	Royalties on Soccer Rules	\$74.88
	Royalties on Ice Hockey Rules	83.82

	Royalties on Wrestling Rules	48.42
	Royalties on Swimming Rules	72.99
		280.11
	University of Illinois	25.00
21	Syracuse University	25.00
26	Royalties on Basketball Rules	500.00
27	University of North Dakota	25.00
28	Ohio Wesleyan University	25.00
31	Johns Hopkins University	25.00
June 1	Boxing Rules Committee Fund	1,539.98
7	University of Virginia	25.00
15	Colorado College	25.00
21	Fresno State College	25.00
21	University of Florida	25.00
23	Northeastern University	25.00
Sept. 23	Interest, Savings Bank	80.10
24	Bates College	25.00
	Mercersburg Academy	10.00
25	New York University	25.00
	Rutgers University	25.00
	University of Maryland	25.00
	Williams College	25.00
27	U. S. Coast Guard Academy	25.00
29	Amherst College	25.00
	Catholic University of America	25.00
	Tufts College	25.00
	Butler University	25.00
	Lehigh University	25.00
	Lawrenceville School	10.00
	Clarkson College of Technology	25.00
30	University of North Carolina	25.00
Oct. 1	Bowdoin College	25.00
	University of Kansas	25.00
2	Centenary College	25.00
	Haverford College	25.00
	Texas A. and M. College	25.00
	San Jose State College	25.00
	University of Illinois	25.00
4	University of Maine	25.00
5	Boston University	25.00
7	University of Detroit	25.00
	Creighton University	25.00
	Drake University	25.00
	Grinnell College	25.00
	Oklahoma A. and M. College	25.00
	St. Louis University	25.00
	University of Tulsa	25.00
	Washburn College	25.00
	Washington University	25.00
8	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	25.00
	University of Michigan	25.00
	University of Southern California	25.00
	Western Reserve University	25.00
9	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	25.00
	Stanford University	25.00
	University of Vermont	25.00
11	Drexel Institute	25.00
	Howard University	25.00
	Indiana University	25.00
	Lawrence College	25.00

	Norwich University	25.00
	University of Georgia	25.00
	University of Pittsburgh	25.00
12	Fordham University	25.00
13	Penn. State College	25.00
14	Carnegie Institute of Technology	25.00
15	University of Cincinnati	25.00
	J. E. Raycroft, handbook	3.00
16	Andover Academy	10.00
18	Knox College	25.00
	Northwestern University	25.00
19	University of California, Agricultural College	25.00
20	State University of Iowa	25.00
21	Allegheny College	25.00
	St. Lawrence University	25.00
	University of Minnesota	25.00
22	University of Colorado	25.00
	University of Missouri	25.00
	Georgia School of Technology	25.00
	Kenyon College	25.00
25	DePauw University	25.00
	College of the City of New York	25.00
27	Michigan State Normal College	25.00
Nov. 1	Coe College	25.00
	Purdue University	25.00
5	West Virginia University	25.00
	Wooster College	25.00
10	University of Oregon	25.00
22	Carleton College	25.00
	University of Wisconsin	25.00
	Southern Methodist University	25.00
24	Kansas College Athletic Conference	25.00
26	Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	25.00
Dec. 2	Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference	25.00
4	Beloit College	25.00
13	Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	25.00
15	Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association	25.00
16	International Y. M. C. A. College	25.00
	Davidson College	25.00

\$14,456.40

	Cr.	
1936		
Dec. 28	F. W. Nicolson, convention expenses	\$30.00
	Whitehead & Hoag Co., convention expenses	31.13
	Middletown National Bank, exchange	.30
	Lois Smith, multigraphing	.75
31	Hotel Pennsylvania, convention expenses	94.35
1937		
Jan. 2	Pelton & King, printing and postage	140.10
	J. L. Griffith, convention expenses	81.50
7	Middletown National Bank, exchange	.35
18	Master Reporting Co., convention expenses	59.72
	Z. G. Clevenger, committee on detrimental influences	9.50
	J. L. Griffith, president's office	3.51
26	Romeyn Berry, convention expenses	40.10
28	H. W. Clark, soccer committee	13.50
	D. Stewart, soccer committee	10.45

		Burnham Dell, soccer committee	5.25		A. I. Prettyman, ice hockey rules committee	22.00
		R. H. Dunn, soccer committee	5.55		S. N. E. Telephone Co., telegrams	1.37
		T. J. Dent, soccer committee	11.40		L. F. Keller, ice hockey rules committee	94.85
	Feb.	1 Romeyn Berry, Olympic Games committee	22.90		F. W. Nicolson, executive committee	24.50
	2	J. L. Griffith, Olympic Games committee	76.50		B. E. Wiggins, wrestling rules committee	6.90
	8	Sportsmanship Brotherhood, dues	10.00		R. G. Clapp, wrestling rules committee	7.57
	24	T. N. Metcalf, Olympic Games committee	84.15		Pelton & King, printing	13.50
		Wesleyan Store, postage	1.50		J. L. Griffith, executive committee	76.50
		H. W. Hughes, track rules committee	65.80		W. J. Bingham, executive committee	19.18
		C. Littlefield, Olympic Games committee	91.70		Wesleyan Alumni Council, addressing	4.80
	Mar.	25 W. C. Smith, Olympic Games committee	70.29		S. N. E. Telephone Co., telegrams	1.16
	27	F. W. Nicolson, postage	3.50		L. W. St. John, executive committee	46.40
		D. X. Bible, Olympic Games committee	45.03		Pelton & King, printing and postage	500.00
	3	Wesleyan Store, postage	6.00		H. W. Hughes, track rules committee	40.56
	4	F. McCormick, Olympic Games committee	33.10		R. W. Aigler, Federal tax committee	79.50
		Pelton & King, printing and postage	1,011.76		Wesleyan Store, postage	166.30
	6	W. J. Bingham, football rules committee	70.38		Brehm Letter Service, president's office	5.00
		Morley Jennings, football rules committee	137.15		Postal Telegraph Cable Co., president's office	4.20
	12	W. S. Langford, football rules committee	101.81		Emmett Brunson, track rules committee	3.31
	13	L. W. St. John, Olympic Games committee	23.90		R. A. Fetzer, track rules committee	97.50
	17	Brehm Letter Service, president's office	5.05		F. P. Johnson, track rules committee	159.50
		Postal Telegraph Cable Co., president's office	4.08		Fred Tootell, track rules committee	106.15
	19	W. G. Crowell, football rules committee	21.35		Pelton & King, printing	187.05
		W. A. Alexander, football rules committee	100.00		F. W. Nicolson, executive committee	3.02
	22	D. X. Bible, football rules committee	139.42		W. J. Bingham, executive committee	10.00
		Wesleyan Store, postage	3.00		J. L. Griffith, executive committee	36.40
	23	E. Cowie, stenographic work	50.00		Wesleyan Alumni Council, addressing	75.00
	Apr.	1 W. A. Witte, basketball rules committee	45.20		N. Y. Harvard Club, executive committee	1.00
		O. Tower, basketball rules committee	92.80		J. L. Griffith, president's office	21.58
		S. A. Dole, basketball rules committee	92.19		American Olympic Association, dues	9.00
		F. C. Allen, basketball rules committee	48.35		Pelton & King, printing	500.00
		John Brown, Jr., basketball rules committee	41.75		J. L. Griffith, president's office	38.92
		E. G. Schroeder, wrestling rules committee	45.00		E. Cowie, stenographic work	31.27
		C. F. Foster, wrestling rules committee	82.50		L. W. St. John, executive committee	50.00
		J. A. Rockwell, wrestling rules committee	92.05		C. S. Garland, committee on tennis	46.40
		C. P. Miles, wrestling rules committee	60.90		Pelton & King, printing	12.68
		R. G. Clapp, wrestling rules committee	70.10		R. W. Aigler, Federal tax committee	57.63
	2	Pelton & King, printing	15.68		Wesleyan Alumni Council, addressing	27.00
		A. A. Stagg, football rules committee	186.85		Wesleyan Store, postage	1.00
	6	D. B. Swingle, wrestling rules committee	95.82		J. L. Griffith, Olympic Assn. meeting	6.00
	7	L. W. St. John, basketball rules committee	21.45		J. L. Griffith, president's office	84.13
		J. W. St. Clair, basketball rules committee	60.00		Romeyn Berry, Olympic Assn. meeting	23.58
	12	W. E. Meanwell, basketball rules committee	21.55		P. M. West, Olympic Assn. meeting	30.75
	13	W. O. Hunter, football rules committee	60.84		C. R. Hinshaw, Olympic Assn. meeting	83.70
		H. H. Salmon, Jr., basketball rules committee	101.55		N. M. Yeilding, Olympic Assn. meeting	22.00
	15	S. N. E. Telephone Co., telegrams	6.24		Dec. 1 Pelton & King, printing	59.10
	19	Brehm Letter Service, president's office	5.25		6 Alex Chavis, Olympic Assn. meeting	48.59
		L. H. Mahony, football rules committee	155.10		18 Amount carried forward	42.25
	22	W. R. Okeson, football rules committee	82.55			6,844.80
	27	Middletown National Bank, exchange	.10			\$14,456.40
	29	R. J. H. Kiphuth, swimming rules committee	121.50			
		A. E. Eilers, swimming rules committee	55.45			
		E. T. Kennedy, swimming rules committee	104.90			
	May	1 Pelton & King, printing	28.46			
	3	Wesleyan Store, postage	5.00			
	11	Hanover Inn, ice hockey rules committee	38.75			
		Wesleyan Store, postage	1.64			
	17	L. K. Neidlinger, ice hockey rules committee	15.00			
		G. Hallock, III., ice hockey rules committee	28.45			
		J. Stubbs, ice hockey rules committee	24.00			

APPENDIX II

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

As amended January 1, 1930

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

NAME

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Membership shall be of the following classes:

1. Active.
2. Allied.
3. Associate.

SEC. 3. *Active Members* shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 4. *Allied Members* shall consist of local athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 5. *Associate Members* shall consist of institutions of learning, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 6. Election to active membership requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual conference. After election, active membership is consummated by the payment of dues for the next succeeding year.

SEC. 7. Election to allied and associate membership requires a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual conference or a majority vote of the Council.

ARTICLE IV.

ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

ARTICLE V.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

The members of this Association severally agree to supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in this constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play. The self-government of the constituent members shall not be interfered with or questioned.

ARTICLE VI.

REPRESENTATION OF MEMBERS

SECTION 1. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three delegates.

Each associate member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member as well as non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall be certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates representing his institution or organization.

Whenever the Association votes to take a formal ballot, either written or *viva voce*, on any question, the names of the delegates as they vote will be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Only accredited and not visiting delegates may vote, and not more than three representatives of either an active or an allied member may share in a proportional vote as defined in the preceding paragraph. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both

an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials.

SEC. 3. Each of the rules committees shall have in its membership at least one representative of the intercollegiate associations that conduct competitions in the corresponding sport.

ARTICLE VII.

AMATEURISM

SECTION 1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopts the following definition: "*An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is nothing more than an avocation.*"

SEC. 2. *Principles of Amateur Sports.* In the opinion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents.

SEC. 3. The following acts are considered violations of amateurism:

(1) Competition or exercise in any sport under an assumed name, with intent to deceive.

(2) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefit in consideration of, or as a reward for, participating in any sport in any public competition or exhibition, or disposing of prizes for personal gain.

(3) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefits in consideration of, or as a reward for, instructing or appearing in person in or for any competition, exhibition, or exercise in any sport.

(4) Intentional violation of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member.

(5) Fraudulent representation of facts or other grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with any sport or the rules governing it.

(6) Participation in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team upon which there are one or more members who have received, do receive, or who are to receive, directly or indirectly, pay or financial benefits for participation without having obtained, as a condition precedent, the consent in writing from the proper Faculty authority.

MEETINGS

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council.

SEC. 3. Thirty universities or colleges represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association and of the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated from serving, one of the vice-presidents to be chosen by him shall take his place and perform his duties.

SEC. 2. A vice-president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the agreement to uphold the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport may be referred. He shall carefully observe and supervise the

conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district, encourage the holding of the regional athletic contests, and forward to the secretary of the Association the athletic records made. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the following points, and this report should be in the hands of the secretary at least one month before the meeting:

(1) The degree of strictness with which the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced during the year;

(2) Modifications or additions to the eligibility code made by institutions, individually or concertedly;

(3) Progress toward uniformity in the conduct of sports and of the activities of intercollegiate athletic associations and local athletic conferences or leagues;

(4) District competitions, if any;

(5) Any other facts or recommendations that may be of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and the Council. He shall report at each annual convention the proceedings of the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the Council may direct. He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings.

ARTICLE III.

GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1. A Council shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association for a term of one year. The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim of the meetings shall be committed to this Council, which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts—to be selected from the Faculty.

(b) Seven members at large—to be selected by the Council.

(c) The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council. For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council.

SEC. 2. An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council from its members to serve for one year under the direction and general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the

Executive Committee. For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee. This committee shall represent the Council and act for them in the general conduct of the affairs of the Association not otherwise provided for in the Constitution and By-laws. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council on the day prior to the annual convention.

SEC. 3. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election;
- (2) The day prior to the annual convention;
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

It is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the Association at its next meeting. The president may, of his own motion, or upon the written request of three members of the Council, submit to a vote by mail any question which might properly be passed upon at a meeting of the Council.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association or of the Council, or committees formed at an annual convention, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The elected member will be eligible to serve until the next annual meeting thereafter.

ARTICLE IV.

RULES COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a committee on committees, who shall report to the convention through the Council nominees for the following rules committees:

- (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basket ball; (4) Swimming;
- (5) Volley ball; (6) Boxing; (7) Track; (8) Wrestling;
- (9) Hockey; (10) Fencing; (11) Gymnastics; (12) Lacrosse;
- (13) Publication; (14) Preservation of College Athletic Records; (15) Arbitration; and others as necessity may arise.

Rules of play prepared by any of the above-named committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and on approval by the Executive Committee shall be published. These committees shall where possible coöperate with other national organizations in the publishing of joint rules. The chairman of each of the above committees shall report annually to the Executive Committee in writing the activities

of his committee during the year. The Executive Committee shall take the necessary action on these reports.

SEC. 2. Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted to the annual convention by the Council.

ARTICLE V.

ANNUAL DUES

SECTION 1. The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

SEC. 3. The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when a majority of its constituents are also members of this Association.

ARTICLE VI.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) Appointment of a Committee on Credentials;
- (3) Appointment of a Committee on Nominations;
- (4) Reports of officers and committees;
- (5) Miscellaneous business;
- (6) Election of officers and committees;
- (7) Adjournment.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY RULES

The acceptance of a definite set of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on the methods necessary to uphold the law of amateurism and to carry out the principles of sport as enunciated in Article VII of the Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.

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